

HISTORY
OF THE
BERWICKSHIRE
NATURALISTS' CLUB

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HISTORY

OF THE

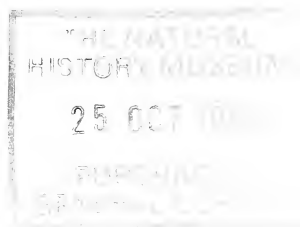
BERWICKSHIRE

NATURALISTS' CLUB

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER 22, 1831

"MARE ET TELLUS, ET, QUOD TEGIT OMNIA, CÆLUM"

VOL. 46.
PART 3, 1995



OFFICE BEARERS

1994-95

President

Rev. ALAN C. D. CARTWRIGHT, B.Sc., B.D.
The Manse, Swinton TD11 3JJ
(Tel. 01890 860228)

Field Secretary Co-ordinator and Librarian

Dr G. A. C. BINNIE
Ladykirk, Norham, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1XL
(Tel. 01289 382201)

Corresponding Secretary

B. H. CATO, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
2 Croft Place, High Newton-by-the-Sea, Alnwick,
Northumberland NE66 3DL
(Tel. 01665 576334)

Treasurer

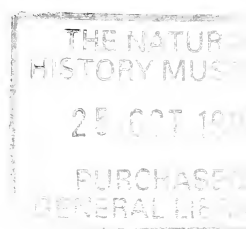
M. C. TROUSDELL, Esq.
Hillburn House, Ayton TD14 5SG
(Telephone 018907 81325)

Editing Secretary

Mrs J. D. COWE,
10 Ravensdowne, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1HX
(Tel. 01289 306175)

HISTORY OF THE
BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB

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Part 3, 1995



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HISTORY
OF THE
BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS'
CLUB

A HISTORY OF THE CHURCHES IN THE
PRESBYTERY OF DUNS

*being the Anniversary Address delivered by the Rev. Alan C. D.
Cartwright, President of the Club, on 20th October 1995.*

Firstly I wish to thank each and every one of you for your support over the last year, and for electing me last year to be your President. It is a great honour and privilege for me to have held the position of President of this historic Club. I would also like to thank all the office bearers for their hard work in different ways over the years. I always feel the President gets all the plaudits whilst it is the rest of the committee who do all the work. So I would like to thank each and every one of the office bearers. Especially though I would like to thank Mrs Isobel McLelland for she has stood in for me at various times when because of ministerial duties, like funerals, etc., I have not been able to attend committee meetings. I nearly gave her a heart attack when I telephoned her yesterday to say, because of a funeral, I could not make it this morning — I think she was worried that she would have to take the meeting and give an address this afternoon. Anyway thank you Isobel for I think, in actual fact, you have presided over more meetings than I have this past year.

It is 164 years since the Club was founded — on the 22nd September 1831 — a week before the British Association. Of the nine original members three of them were the brothers Baird: Andrew, John and William. They were the sons of the manse at Swinton where I stay and they spent most of their childhood at Swinton although they were not born there. It was rather nice that our second meeting of the year was to Swinton. However the very first president and the founder of the Club was actually born at Simprim which is part of the parish of which I am honoured to be minister.

By my reckoning there have been 148 different presidents (164 — 7 for the war and 9 who served twice). 148 different presidents

of whom 32 were ministers in the President's chair before me. That is quite a high proportion. The first two ministerial presidents were the brothers Rev. Andrew Baird of Cockburnspath and Rev. John Baird of Yetholm.

Last minister to be president was Rev. H. Stanley Ross, in 1978. I was very pleased for the sake of the memory of Mr Ross that it was a minister who was President when the library which he cared for and helped to build up was opened. It meant that it could be dedicated to his memory, and to the glory of God and also to the seeking after Truth. It was the highlight of my year that I was able to open officially and to dedicate the Ross Library in the presence of his widow, daughter and two grandsons.

It is a singular honour to be asked to be the President, especially as when I look back on the list of people who have preceded me, and I wonder why was I asked. I have very little knowledge of Natural History although I do enjoy looking at actual history and when once I was asked my hobbies I replied Athletics (I ran a lot in my younger and fitter days) drinking coffee, and studying local history. I suppose that it is not for my athletic prowess or my liking for coffee than I was asked to take on this honour which also involves having to speak for thirty minutes or so on some topic or other. I presume it was for my love of local history that I was persuaded to become your president.

It is interesting to see the various topics which have been taken by the past presidents and that is one of the great things about having the books for a year that you can browse into them. The only trouble is that I did not nearly finish reading them in the year and I would suggest to Mrs McLelland that she has to read and finish reading at least one volume per week if you are going to really appreciate the honour of having the complete volumes on your shelves. I must admit I did not read more than a quarter of the articles, even though the others seemed so interesting too.

Anyway the Ministers have all taken different topics, ranging from the *Origin of the Study of Natural History* to the *Primal Curse* (the fact that through Adam we all have to work), through the *Advance of Science* to the *Respect for Antiquities*; the *Fungology of the Borders*; the *Campanology of the Eastern Borders*; the *Mammalian Fauna of the Lammermoors*; and the *Study of the Weather* by Canon Swinton who lived in Swinton House. One of the last ministers apart from Mr Ross was Mr Finnie who was one of my predecessors as minister at Leitholm. He wrote about *The Church Extension in Berwickshire*, in 1962.

So being a minister in Berwickshire and being proud of that fact and also proud to wear this pullover which bears the Kirk badge — of the Burning Bush with the Kirk motto *Nec Tamen*

Consume batur (it was not consumed) — I would like to give a short history of the Church in Scotland from the year dot until 1995. What happens after 1995 depends on you and me!

In 1896 — nearly 100 years ago — the then President, John Ferguson, gave a talk on *The Ecclesiastical Arrangements of the County of Berwickshire from the 12th century to the Reformation* (*History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, Vol. XVI, pp. 1-16). This followed on his marvellous paper on *The Remains of Pre-Reformation Churches in Berwickshire* which had appeared in 1890 (Vol. XIII pp. 86-188).

So I thought that I would try to fill in some of the very small gaps that there are in the history of the Church in Berwickshire, and unlike Gaul which was split into three parts, I have split it into four not very equal sections.

A The Early Christian Church — pre 11th Century;

B The Church from the 11th Century to the Reformation;

C Reformation to the Establishment of the Presbyterian system; and

D The History of Church in Berwickshire since then.

So let's start at the very beginning — a very good place to start.

A The Early Christian Church — pre-11th Century

When did the Church in Berwickshire start? Well actually nobody knows. Although it is thought that the first Christians to come into this area came with the Romans and some maybe were Roman soldiers. Berwickshire is only 50 miles from the Roman wall and even less from Trimontium. We do not know how many or where the Christians were found in those early days but there certainly were some around. The existence of the Yarrow Stone or as it is called the *Liberalis* stone proves that there were Christians even in the Yarrow valley in the 6th century (With a name like that they were probably Liberal voters too.)

St Ninian, who chose Whithorn in the south-west of Scotland as his missionary headquarters in the early 5th century, almost certainly found an existing Christian community at that site. The type of organisational structure established by him was apparently diocesan (with bishops) and not monastic and there is a theory that they eventually led to the establishment of Episcopal areas coinciding with tribal areas including one in the basin of the Tweed. It is thought that Episcopal centres were established at Old Melrose, Stobo and Abercorn. (*Historical Atlas of Scotland*, p.17ff.)

The Episcopal structure was to be modified by the arrival of Irish monks in Scotland — especially Columba in 565 in Iona, and then Aidan to Lindisfarne (Holy Island). It was quite a coincidence

(if you believe in coincidences — or are they all planned by God?) that our first visit this year was to the Holy Island — that cradle of Christian Mission for not only Berwickshire but the whole of the area between the Humber and the Forth. At the Holy Island we were able to see a base for a Celtic Cross, which takes us back to the 5th or 6th century. Recently it has been suggested that a stone in the manse garden at Swinton is also a base for a Celtic Cross. These crosses are evidence of Christians in the Border area over 1300 years ago.

After this time there was some expansion throughout the whole of Scotland when the original Episcopal centres became monasteries. So by the middle of the 7th century there were monasteries at St Abb's, Old Melrose and Tynninghame (just across the Lammermuirs) all of which were based on Lindisfarne. This was the high point of the early church in North Britain — what is normally called the Celtic Church.

So although very little is known of the early history of the Church in this part of the country, there were certainly Christians in the area by the end of the 7th century. It is possible that at least some of the sites of the Berwickshire churches could trace their history back to these times when Aidan and his followers who, based in Lindisfarne, travelled around the south-east of Scotland and the north-east of England telling people about the Good News of Jesus Christ. As I said at Fogo at our second meeting of the year, if you look at the map of the Border area and mark on it Old Melrose, Holy Island and St. Abb's, right in the middle of that triangle lies the Merse.

If someone was travelling from one of the monasteries to another they would not be able to complete their journey of fifty miles in one day and so they would have to rest somewhere. In that area of the Merse there were probably many little churches or chapels. There are, sadly, very few historical records from these days, and thus we can only speculate as to which kirks have a history of about 1300 years. At least some of the old kirks and kirk-yards were probably originally Celtic Churches and burial grounds. There are no remains of these early religious structures as they were built of wood and turf. It is possible, however that the stone buildings which were built in later years used the same foundations or even built around the old wood and stone churches. There are throughout Britain many places which have long histories of different religious uses, and why should the Merse be any different? Certainly many of the place names are Saxon in origin and trace their history back to the 5th or 6th century. If there were settlements then there would also be graveyards. The only certain thing in this life is that we die and

when we die we are put in special places. That special burial ground would be taken over by the next generation and the next generation until now. I am sure that Dr. Binnie's new book will no doubt be able to tell you even more about the history of the individual churches in Berwickshire.

The Celtic Church, of which much of our area would be part, began to spread southwards. The Roman Church, with its British base in Canterbury, was beginning to spread northwards. Eventually they met in Northumbria when a king of Northumbria married a princess who had been brought up in Kent. This created a few problems as there were differences in their customs and practices. The biggest problem was not in the tonsure of the priests (it seems that the Celtic priests shaved their hair in what we now call the Mohican style; whilst the Roman priests had the tonsure-crown) or even in the different orders of service; or even in the fact that the Celtic priests were married.

The biggest difficulty was over the date of Easter. Easter Sunday, as you all know, is 'the first Sunday after the first Friday after the first full moon after the Spring Equinox'. But it was not so in the Celtic Church; they had it as the first Sunday after the full moon. If the full moon is a Friday or Saturday then there is a difference of a week. So in 651, Queen Eanfleda who followed the Roman rule was fasting on what she said was Palm Sunday (still in Lent) whilst her husband Oswy King of Northumberland was celebrating Easter and enjoying a feast. Not a recipe for a happy marriage! So the king organised a conference in Whitby where the Celtic Church met the Roman Church for debate over various points. This conference, called the Synod of Whitby, in 663, decided in favour of the Roman usage. One of my lecturers at College said that in the debate all the arguments were won by the people from the Holy Island — the Celtic Church, but like all good hen-pecked husbands Oswy gave in to his wife. (The power of Love). Thus officially the whole of Britain then followed the Roman rule. This meant the whole area south of the Forth was accounted as lying within the diocese of the Bishops of Lindisfarne and then their successors the Bishops of Durham who as late as the twelfth century revived their claim to Teviotdale and Lothian.

There then follows a period of which we know very little because the Vikings began to come across the North Sea, and raid and pillage and do all the other things which invaders do. Coldingham and Tynninghame were both destroyed by the Norse in 870 and 941 respectively and Old Melrose was deserted before 1074. This area around the Border was not an easy area to live in. However, it would appear that the church throughout the rest

of Scotland from the 8th to 11th century presented a fairly unified appearance - moving towards a territorial diocesan system.

This Scottish church, which used Latin as the language of its liturgy, was close to the mainstream of European development. Some of its bishops were in Rome in the 8th century and King Macbeth visited that city in the early 11th century. Dunkeld had for a time succeeded Iona as the Christian headquarters for Scotland but by 906 the leadership of the Scottish Church had passed to the bishop whose seat was at St Andrew's.

The Church in Scotland not only survived this period of trial but also had actually strengthened its hold upon the people and became better organised. The Scots Kirk (*Ecclesia Scoticana*) is first mentioned in 878. It was not consumed, it had survived!

B The Church from the 11th Century to the Reformation

But in some ways the church in Scotland was different from the rest of Europe and it took another Queen to bring complete conformity. In this respect 1066 is an important date in Scottish history as well as English, for the Norman conquest drove members of the old royalty into exile and one of the princesses, Margaret, married the King of Scots, Malcolm III (Canmore). Her sons Alexander I and David I continued her work of bringing Scotland even closer to the Church abroad. The country was divided into dioceses of which Berwickshire was part of the diocese of St. Andrew's although Bunkle and Preston both belonged to the Bishopric of Dunkeld (in central Perthshire). The dioceses were composed of parishes each with its priest. Most of the parishes in Berwickshire can trace their history back to at least the time of Queen Margaret and her sons. Again if you wish further detail about any particular church see Dr Binnie's new book (and I am not getting a fee for the advertising).

It is a fact that Berwickshire has one of the greatest concentrations of Historic Churches in the country. It is probable that many of the kirks were in place before the establishment of the parish system (about 1100).

The churches were originally constructed of wood, being simple small oblong buildings set with their length east and west. According to Rev. J. Crawford Finnie long narrow buildings were common because the native grown timber was not long enough to span a wide roof (*History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, Vol. 36 p.6). This may be true, but it is also possible, and I believe, that the long narrow buildings are because they were built on the site of the Celtic Church buildings which were usually thinner than the Roman Catholic churches.

According to John Ferguson, the greatest era of architectural

activity in Berwickshire was about 'the close of the eleventh century until the end of the thirteenth, when the War of Independence placed a fatal arrest on the progress of Scottish art and architecture'. In that long struggle more churches were destroyed than built (Vol XIII, p.88). This sadly was true on both sides of the border. The only church to be built in that time was Ladykirk of which I am also privileged to be the minister.

Those built in the 12th and 13th centuries were possibly kirks which had originally been Celtic foundations which had come into the fold of Roman Catholicism. Thus when the Bishop of St Andrew's, David De Bernham, came to Berwickshire in 1241-1248 he travelled round dedicating 20 various buildings. He would only have done that if there was a doubt over their original dedication. They may have been Celtic originally and so he re-dedicated them in the Roman Catholic Tradition. The majority of these parish kirks served small but separate communities.

There were also churches in Berwick-upon-Tweed, which had changed hands from Scotland to England quite a few times by the Reformation. By the mid-1500s Berwick was in England and one of the preachers in that town was John Knox, who returned to Scotland in 1559 to be the leader of the Reformation in Scotland.

C Reformation to the Establishment of the Presbyterian system

In 1560 the Church of Scotland left the Roman Catholic Church and became one of the Protestant Churches (or Reformed Churches). The Protestant Reformers were faced with a diocesan structure in which for historical reasons some of the dioceses were unduly large, and others small. A more rationalised system was envisaged in the *First Book of Discipline*. Each new diocese was to be headed by a superintendent. The number of dioceses was reduced from 13 to 10 and their area was defined with reference to the existing sheriffdoms. Thus Berwickshire became part of the diocese of Lothian and Tweeddale (originally to be called Edinburgh but changed because of complaints from the Borderers).

At the parochial level there were also changes. The initial shortage of ministers meant that the parishes might be served by a 'reader' and had to be grouped together to share a minister. It was shared out so that there was a ratio of one minister to three readers. Most of the parishes in Berwickshire were actually served by readers and not ministers for quite a while after the Reformation. There were only three ministers in the whole of Berwickshire just after the Reformation.

One of the reforms which came in after the Reformation was that the altar was moved from the east end of the church. The

altar was replaced by a large table around which everyone sat so that the bread and wine of Communion would be passed on from one person to his/her neighbour. If you handed the bread to your neighbour he/she gave you the wine and vice-versa. This was based on the Reformed Doctrine of *The Priesthood of ALL Believers*, showing that not only the priest but everyone could handle and pass on the Communion elements.

Another change was that the pulpit was moved on to the long south wall, behind the long table, and quite a few kirks still have the pulpit on the long wall: Chirnside, Duns, Edrom, Greenlaw, and Legerwood, as well as the two kirks we visited on our second outing of the year — Swinton and Fogo. Fogo unusually has its pulpit on the north wall and not the south.

One of the other reforms was a policy for Education. According to the *Book of Discipline* 'Every kirk should have its school to undertake the teaching of the "rudiments"'. Every sizeable town should have a schoolmaster able to teach Latin and grammar and every notable town should have a college to teach the "tongues" (Latin and Greek) as well as Logic and Rhetoric.'

Scotland was proud of its educational system. After all there were three universities before the Reformation and soon there would be five. Aberdeen by 1600 had as many universities as the whole of England.

'Every kirk should have its school to undertake the teaching of the rudiments but what are the rudiments?' Is it the three 'Rs'? Every so often people think that we should go back to teaching the three 'Rs'. Who here knows what the three 'Rs' are? They are not Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, for even I know that writing starts with a 'W' and Arithmetic with an 'A'. According to one of my previous teachers the old three 'Rs' were Reading, Reckoning (that is counting) and Rhetoric — the art of argument and discussion. Have you never wondered why the Scots are so argumentative? We, who are Scots, would cause an argument in an empty room. When the Scots emigrated in the last two centuries they were 'agin the government' no matter what the government was, and we still are no matter who the government is. The difficulty is that we argued with each other for years and years. Have you never wondered why so many politicians and lawyers are Scots? and if they are not lawyers or politicians they are accountants — for we can count too.

So the history of the Kirk for the next 600 years was one of arguments and disagreements. Firstly between the Presbyterians and the Episcopalians, then after the Presbyterians had won that battle amongst the Presbyterians themselves.

For centuries the Church in Scotland had been ruled by bishops

and although they had their faults many people still hankered back to the rule of Bishops or what is called Episcopacy. So for many years there were arguments as to whether the Kirk should be run by bishops or otherwise. By the time of the *Second Book of Discipline* in 1578 which was ratified by Parliament in 1592, groups of parishes of a different nature had emerged. Andrew Melville's advocacy of the presbyterial discipline of Geneva, led to the institution of a four-tier system of Church Government — General Assembly, Synods, Presbyteries and Kirk Sessions.

The General Assembly was a representative meeting of ministers and laymen (elders) from the whole of Scotland for the maintenance and development of the National Church. The Synods corresponded to the old medieval dioceses and had the responsibilities of the former bishops. But they were really too big for proper local administration so a restricted area with ministers and elders from each congregation was also proposed.

This would be called a Presbytery — from the Greek word for elder (πρεσβυτεροι). Their institution was encouraged by the proven usefulness on the Continent. The norm would be presbyteries of about 12 parishes each. In 1581 a start was made by the erection of 13 presbyteries in the more accessible regions (one being Chirnside with 26 parishes). Soon after this it was decided to split this new presbytery in two — the other to be called Duns (with 11 of the parishes). These two stayed separate until 1929 when they were united as the Presbytery of Duns of which I am honoured to be the Presbytery Clerk.

The fourth Court was the Kirk Session which was in charge of the spiritual affairs of a single parish, and consisted of the minister and various elders. In the three higher courts the chair would be taken by someone called a Moderator who would change every year — unlike the Bishop who once elected stayed in office for years. A bit like the President of the Berwickshire Naturalists where he/she is elected every year. As a piece of useless information the word Moderator is used where people have difficulty over chairman/chairwoman/chairperson. The word Moderator is sexless, and is used for political correctness in various places. So sometimes politicians learn from the Kirk.

The principle behind Presbyterian government is the power of the elder. There were two types of elder, the ruling elder and the teaching elder (the minister — although he is sometimes called the preaching elder) and all the courts had both.

With the parliamentary act of 1592, which ratified the *Second Book of Discipline*, Andrew Melville secured what has been called the Magna Charta of Scottish Presbyterianism, when King and Parliament acknowledged Church Government by General

Assemblies, Synods, Presbyteries and Kirk Sessions. Andrew Melville's general position was that there are two independent departments — the spiritual and the civil with neither deriving its authority from the other but directly from God. As he said to James VI:

'There are twa kings and twa kingdoms in Scotland: there is King James, the head of this commonwealth, and there is Christ Jesus, the King of the Church, whose subject King James the Sixth is, and of whose kingdom he is not a king nor a lord, nor a head, but a member.'

This, as you can imagine, was not well received by the King and slowly but surely he was able to use his influence to have various General Assemblies pass different laws so that bishops were accepted. Then after he also became King of England in 1603 he tried to bring the two kingdoms into line including their religious practices. This he achieved by shrewd management and by 1610 there was a fully organised Episcopalian system in Scotland.

When, in 1625, Charles I succeeded to the throne he was not the same type of person as his father. He was a man of principle and piety, who desired that the Church of Scotland should be brought into line with the Church of England. There were many who agreed but there were even more who did not, so after much argument and the signing of the National Covenant in 1638 the King agreed to a meeting of the General Assembly in Glasgow. This important meeting of the General Assembly decided that the six assemblies of 1606-1618 were 'unfree' (in other words they were influenced by the king). The Prayer Book, Canons, Ordinals and all the recent innovations in worship were also rejected and condemned.

'All Episcopacy different from that of a Pastor over a particular flock was abjured in the Kirk and to be removed out of it.'

So some of the bishops were actually excommunicated. All in all it was a declaration of the Independence of Church & State. Charles was not happy. He declared the Glasgow Assembly rebellious and assembled an army in England. To reinforce the Church's independence from the State the Covenanters (those who agreed with the National Covenant) raised an army which camped on Duns Law in 1639. In actual fact it did not have to fight, as the king negotiated and agreed to another General Assembly, which renewed all the decisions of the Glasgow Assembly.

So from 1638 to 1660 (until Charles II was restored) there were

no bishops in Scotland (in fact the Puritans under Cromwell tried to get rid of them in England too). Cromwell though tried to push his Puritanical and Republican view point on the Scots and being independent and also loyal to the throne, many of them were not too keen. He even disbanded the General Assembly of 1653. Thus when Charles II was restored the Restoration was greeted with joy.

Charles had many supporters and a moderate form of Episcopacy was re-introduced but there were still Synods, Presbyteries and Kirk Sessions. But many of the new bishops were not very effective, and there certainly was distrust of the new bishops. In 1662 an Act was passed that all ministers who were not prepared to accept Episcopacy had to give up their parish. An amazing 300 did so (out of about 1200). Six of the ministers in Berwickshire were quite prepared to give up their parish on this point of principle, whilst the rest were quite happy to accept the half-way house between Episcopacy and Presbyterianism.

Many acts were passed to make it more difficult to follow the Presbyterian ways. In different parts of the country conventicles took place where 'outed' ministers preached in the open air. One such was on a level haugh of the river Whiteadder. It took place over three days and five ministers took part. On the Sunday tables were erected on the grass and about two hundred people sat down at once. The tables were served sixteen times so there must have been more than three thousand people present at that conventicle. It was protected by bands of well-armed horsemen. I wonder how many people we would get for an open air service today? Sadly not much Christian charity was shown by either side, and the bitterness got worse as time wore on, and sadly quite a few people were killed as death became the penalty for even attending a 'conventicle'.

When James VII & II came to the throne in 1685, he was a member of the Roman Catholic Church and so to obtain liberty for his Romanist friends he was obliged to favour toleration and in 1687 a new act allowed moderate Presbyterians to have churches and hold services. Many of the 'outed' ministers took advantage and came back to their parishes to set the scene for the return of Presbyterian government when the Revolution of 1688 brought William and Mary to the throne.

King William insisted on moderation and toleration, but tolerance was not one of the virtues of either the Episcopal clergy or the Presbyterians. To them belief was either 'right' or 'wrong'. So many of the Episcopal ministers were themselves 'outed' and in Berwickshire there were 15 ministers deprived of their parishes

(about two-thirds of the ministers). It was a time of not much Christian charity. The 'good old days' were not so nice as we imagine. The presbytery had to order a Mr James Balfour to Baptise the Laird of Swinton's child, for he disagreed with the laird over church government. In fact quite a few of the 'outed' ministers went south into England and became ministers there in the Church of England which after all had remained Episcopalian.

Since the Revolution Settlement the Kirk, the Church of Scotland, has remained Presbyterian. It is the Established Church in Scotland and thus has legal responsibilities. It is the mother of all other Presbyterian churches throughout the world.

D History of the Church in Berwickshire since the Establishment of Presbyterianism

The arguments over church government and the church's relationship to the State had affected all of Scotland, and these arguments continued for another 150 years. For a short time there was a period of peace. Then came the Union of the Parliaments, in 1707. Some Scots objected to the London government passing laws over them. One of these laws was the Patronage Act of 1712, which stated that the people who actually paid for the minister should have the right to choose the minister. In some cases, though, the landowner lived miles away or even in England (where Church government was not Presbyterian but Episcopalian) and took no account of the local congregation's feelings.

This problem simmered away for a while causing some local difficulties until the minister of Portmoak — Ebenezer Erskine — brought it to a head. He attacked all and sundry for the use of the Patronage Act. He claimed that it was denying the people their Christian right of choosing their own minister. He was another awkward person which the Kirk seems to produce at regular intervals. He was a son of the manse of Chirnside and had been brought up there. (It is amazing how many links there are with Berwickshire and the manses.) Eventually he and his brother Ralph were suspended from the ministry and with two others they set up 'The Original Secession Church' in 1732. The Patronage Problem did not go away and 'The Relief Church' was founded in 1761. The majority of these two denominations joined together to form the 'United Presbyterian Church' in 1847.

After many years of arguments over not only Patronage, but also over other matters in which the State and the Church overlapped, in 1843, 474 ministers (out of 1200) finally left the Established Church to form the Free Church. This massive

walk-out of the General Assembly was called The Disruption. Ministers in Berwickshire who left came from Abbey St Bathan's, Bunkle, Eyemouth, Langton, Mordington, Westruther and Whitsome, and Free Kirks were set up in 14 (two-thirds) of the parishes in Berwickshire.

But not all the church history was disputes and arguments. Sometimes we do get on with other people. Sometimes the Church does move forward, with faith. The agricultural revolution of the 18th century brought drainage, some mechanisation and other changes to the country areas, and thus prosperity. The prosperity and better food, and the need for more workers on the land, all combined to create a population explosion, and a demand for more churches and more ministers.

When the first of the population explosions took place, in the middle of the eighteenth century, it was decided to build extensions to many of the kirks. Most of these extensions were built out to the North, creating an aisle opposite the pulpit and communion table. Thus the kirks were altered from the normal long thin rectangular shape of pre-reformation to the typical country kirk 'T-shape'. In Berwickshire there are a number of 'T-shaped' kirks: Ayton, Chirnside, Duns, Edrom, Fogo, Greenlaw, Legerwood, Polwarth, Swinton, Whitsome.

The Kirk tried to respond to the challenge of more parishioners by setting up churches which had jurisdiction over the ecclesiastical affairs of their parish but not over the civil affairs. These kirks were called *Quoad Sacra* parishes whereas the other parishes were *Quoad Omnia*. Of course the other denominations too were building churches with at one time more churches belonging to the break-away denominations than to the Established Parish Church. There were also Mission stations set up, especially in the fishing villages. Other denominations were also building churches and by the start of this century the Roman Catholics and the Episcopalians and the Methodists had buildings in Berwickshire too.

In 1900 the United Presbyterians and the majority of the Free Church came together to form the United Free. After this union quite a few kirks were renovated, or completely rebuilt. In 1929 the majority of the United Free rejoined the Established Church of Scotland, which meant that there were two or three buildings in each parish. Since then there has been a rationalisation of buildings, such that there is no village or town in Berwickshire now with two Church of Scotland churches. The rationalisation was caused not only by the Union but also by the slow but very steady depopulation of the countryside. This depopulation has been caused by the drift into the towns and cities and also by

the increased mechanisation of the farms. Where before twenty men were needed at Harvest time, one combine will do it all, and a four furrow plough pulled by a tractor not only ploughs more earth, it does it a lot faster than a horse-drawn plough. The Merse and the Lammermuirs have been particularly hard hit by depopulation, with most of these parishes having fewer than one third of the people they had in the middle of the last century. The Kirk has had to adjust to this change such that where there were four or five ministers last century, there is only one. Thus in the 1970s and 1980s many small kirks were linked together but with modern forms of transport the larger linked parishes can be very well served by one minister.

Conclusion

So to sum up: Over the centuries, in the 1500 years or so that the Church has been in Berwickshire it has changed. Some of the kirks have been renovated and altered but seem to have remained on the original site. I believe that Chirnside, Coldingham, Eccles, Fogo, Greenlaw, Legerwood, Longformacus, Polwarth and Swinton are on their original sites.

Some other parishes have a long history but the building has moved to a different site. These, I believe, are: Abbey St Bathan's, Ayton, Bonkyl, Coldstream, Cranshaws, Duns, Edrom, Eyemouth, Foulden, Gordon, Hutton, Langton and Whitsome. Remains can still be seen of the some of old kirks at Ayton, Bonkyl, Cranshaws, and Edrom.

Some parish churches though have disappeared over the years although remains can still be seen of the old kirks at Bassendean, Ellem, Fishwick, Hilton, Lamberton, Lennel, Mordington, Preston, and Simprim, but there is no real structure left of the kirks at Hume, Horndean or Upsettlington. These last two parishes were united to form Ladykirk which was founded and built by King James IV in 1500.

There were some other small chapels in many of the parishes, but very little remains of these at St Abb's (parish of Coldingham); Chapel (parish of Duns); Blackadder, East Nisbet, and Kimmerghame (Edrom); Birgham, Leitholm, and Mersington (Eccles); Huntleywood (Gordon); Lambden, Halyburton, and Rowieston (Greenlaw); Spottiswood, and Wedderley (Hume).

So the Church has undergone change; it has had difficult times, it has altered, it has had to, but it has survived. Like the motto of the Kirk the Church in Berwickshire has not been eaten up — 'it was not consumed'.

Thank you for listening and if you wish to learn even more about the history of individual churches read Dr Binnie's new book.

A NEW INVESTIGATION OF OLD BEWICK CHURCH

G. Bettess

Old Bewick Church is a rare example of a small picturesque 12th century church and as such has captured the interest of historians for over a hundred years. P. C. Hardwick, best known as architect of the classical portico, hall and hotel buildings at Euston Station, wrote a letter on the subject to J. C. Langlands in 1851, which was presented as a paper to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club in 1857 (Hardwick, 1857, 52-56). Comments on the church were also made by John Charles Langlands in an article entitled 'On the History and Natural History of Old Bewick' which he presented to the same club on the 30th May 1866 (Langlands, 1868, 249-261). A section also appears in the Northumberland County History, Vol. XIV, 424-432, as part of the entry on Eglington Parish under the title of 'Bewick, The Church of Holy Trinity'. After a gap of a century new research has extended our knowledge and it seems an appropriate time to carry out a reappraisal of this 12th century building, especially in view of the renewed interest in proprietorial churches. Old Bewick is of particular interest as it is an example of a little altered proprietorial church from the border region and a comparison of it with other such churches in the area provides a valuable insight into the development of the church in the region at this time.

The site is situated 13 km from Alnwick and 10 km from Wooler (Grid Reference NU 068221) (Location Map Figure 1). The church stands in an isolated position, set within a churchyard of approximately one acre. It serves the present small village of Old Bewick, which is situated approximately half a mile south east of the church.

The area is known to have been occupied since prehistoric times. Cup and ring marked stones lie on the hillside above the church site, and approximately a quarter of a mile away is a Bronze Age burial cairn with several stone lined cists (Pevsner 1992, 536). Close by and some 400 feet above, are the extensive remains of a double crescentic shaped Iron Age fort (Charlton, 1934, 253-5). A Roman road, the Devil's Causeway, passes 2 km west of the site and the major Anglo-Saxon palace of Yeavering lies 16 km to the north east. The present church site could well have been a pagan sanctuary in one or more of these earlier periods and been taken over by the Christian community.

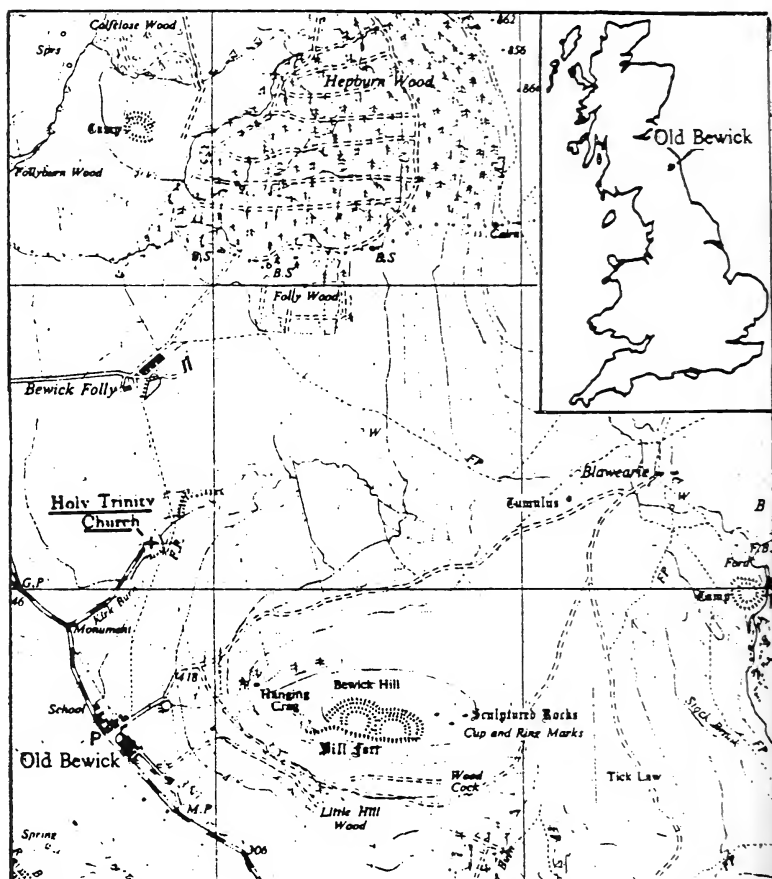


Figure 1. Location map.

There are no signs of an earlier settlement close to the church. The earliest map available is dated 1769 when the church occupied its present relationship to the village. A Pele Tower of unknown date existed immediately south of the present village and was certainly standing in January 1539, at the time of the dissolution of Tynemouth Priory, to whom it belonged (Langlands 1868, 252). The foundations were still visible in the 19th century but all trace finally disappeared when the present road was built.

The History of Old Bewick

There are no written records of Old Bewick Church prior to 1695, but much of its early history can be reconstructed from references to the settlement.

Bewick, which means 'Bee Farm' (Cameron 1961, 147), first appears in the records as being in the stewardship of Archi Morell of Bamburgh who killed Malcolm, the invading King of Scots, near Alnwick, in 1093. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (Version E) for 1095 reported that in that year Morell took part in the insurrection with Robert, Earl of Northumbria. It states that Robert's wife and Morell were besieged in Bamburgh Castle after Robert had been captured but gave in when the King threatened to put out Robert's eyes (A.S.C. 1953, 231).

As a result of this insurrection the lands of Archi Morell were forfeited to Henry I who gave them to his wife Matilda, daughter of Malcolm, King of Scotland. Matilda's father was buried at St Albans and before 1107, probably soon after her coronation, she gave the 'vill of Bewick' to Tynemouth Priory (a cell of St Albans) in memory of her father.

The following is a translation of the charter:

'Matilda of England Queen, to Roger Bigot and all the King's Barons, French and English, in Northumberland, greetings:— Be it known, that I have granted to God, S. Alban and S. Oswin and to Richard the Abbot, the land of Archi Morell, to be possessed for ever; for the soul of my Father. And I will, that S. Albans hold it, with peace and honor and with Sac and Soke, and Tol and Team and Infangeantheof, and all custom. And I command you Roger, that you do faithfully defend the Church of S. Albans and S. Oswin — Witness Bernard the Chancellor.' And this grant was confirmed by King Henry I in London (Langlands 1868, 250).

There may have been an existing church when Matilda handed over the property to Tynemouth. Hardwick, who examined the church before the 1866 restoration, was convinced that the apse was earlier than the rest of the church and if so it could date from before Matilda's gift (Hardwick 1857, 53). Pevsner in *The Buildings of England, Northumberland* considers the outline of the apse to be Norman (Pevsner 1992, 535). This accords well with the architectural evidence, for although the junction between the apse and the chancel on the northern side of the church does display a straight joint, on the south side between the bold string course and the plinth the joint is not so obvious.

In all probability new building work was commenced soon after the grant was made. This area of Northumberland suffered considerably at the hands of the Scots during the early part of the 14th century when towns and villages were burnt to the ground and churches frequently damaged. Repairs and alterations that took place in the 14th century at Old Bewick, reputedly by the husband of the lady whose effigy lies in the choir, perhaps may be ascribed to this same cause.

Old Bewick remained the property of Tynemouth Priory from the early 12th century, the date of Matilda's gift, until the dissolution of the monastery in 1538/9 when the estate passed into the hands of private owners.

Besides repairs done after Scottish raids, the church has been restored on two occasions, the first one in 1695 by Ralph Williamson, Lord of the Manor, after damage had been done by Cromwell's troops. Soon afterwards a great storm destroyed the roof and the building was not repaired, although the churchyard continued to be used for burials (Langlands 1868, 260). An artist's impression dated 1826 shows the church in a very ruinous state. Only the east end is drawn in detail, the drawing of the nave is out of all proportion to the rest of the building and appears merely as a rough sketch.

In 1866 the church was once again restored to more or less its present condition (N.C.H. Vol. XIV, 378), this time by John Charles Langlands, who is buried in the churchyard. When Langlands undertook to restore the church he commissioned the architect Philip Charles Hardwick to carry out the work. Doubtless it is Hardwick, as well as Langlands, who should be thanked for this sensitive restoration.

The Structure

As a preliminary to this investigation a complete site survey, including the churchyard, was undertaken. The churchyard is not considered here but a comprehensive record of its standing monuments is given in Bettess 1991, 37ff. A careful survey of both the inside and outside of the church was carried out, relating the two, in order to obtain an accurate plan of the structure and to discover the thickness of the walls. As can be seen from the plan (Figure 2), the church is typical of a Romanesque three-celled design, with nave, chancel and apsidal sanctuary. The nave measures 12.08 m. by 5.34 m. internally with walls 84 cms thick, the chancel is 3.96 m. square and the sanctuary is 3.65 m. at its widest.

Similar northern examples of churches with an apsidal east end, believed to date from the late 12th century, can be found at Leuchars in Fife (Kerr 1984, 181), St Margaret's Chapel, Edinburgh Castle (Menzies 1957, 17), Bunkle in Berwickshire (where only the apse still stands) and the excavated church at the Hirsell. The 12th century church at Thockrington (NY 957789) is now a two-celled church but there is evidence to suggest that originally it had a Norman apse (Pevsner 1992, 583) (see below). The church at the Hirsell, found during excavations by Professor R. J. Cramp, and that at Old Bewick share the distinction of

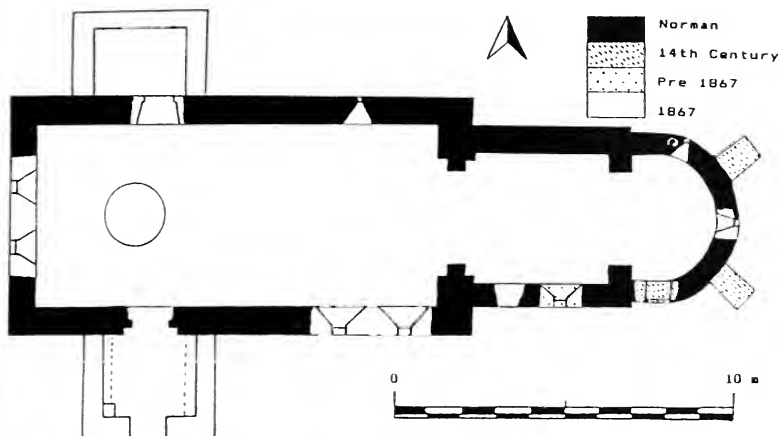


Figure 2. New survey of Old Bewick Church with revised phasing.

having almost identical measurements (Cramp 1984, 3-6), and during the 12th century construction period of having been in the hands of the same family, the Gospatrics of Dunbar (N.C.H. Vol. VII, 14ff.).

Apsidal sanctuaries are common in Romanesque churches but later went out of fashion and many east ends were rebuilt to a square design, for example the Hirsell, Wharram Percy and Seaton Delaval.

T. S. Muir (1885, 118) points out that

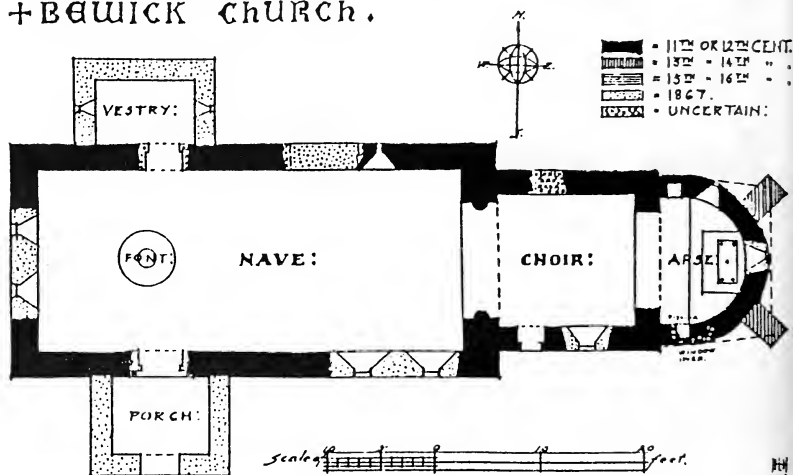
'it is curious although the remains of Romanesque churches exist in almost every quarter of Scotland, none with a semi-circular apse, or, indeed, with an apse extending eastward of the chancel of any kind, should be met with anywhere but in Fife, Berwick and Lothian.'

Although Old Bewick is now firmly in England, in the 12th century the border was not so well defined and even as late as 1604 Old Bewick came within the debateable lands of the border (Sanderson 1891). It is not surprising, therefore, to find that a form to be found amongst the eastern border churches should also appear at Old Bewick.

At Old Bewick the eastern apse is of a most unusual construction. It was originally semi-circular and the lower courses, up to approximately 1.75 m., still retain that shape. In the 14th century, however, when the damage done by the Scottish raiders was repaired, the top half of the apse, above the heavy string course, was squared off by the addition of squinch corbels and buttresses. This alteration was on the outside only and the 'squaring off' may only have been caused by the addition of

buttresses to support the upper part of the apse, rather than a desire to construct a fashionably shaped east end. At the same time the south window of the apse was blocked-in, part of which still remains, and a new 14th century window inserted (Figure 3).

+ BEWICK Church.



A PLAN OF BEWICK CHURCH

Figure 3. Northumberland County History Phase Plan.

The External Fabric

The lower courses of stonework on the west front are composed of very large sandstone blocks varying from 90-110 cms long and by 30-40 cms wide mounted on a slight plinth. These stones have been compared with those to be found in the north wall of the 12th century Chillingham Church 4 km away (Honeyman 1935, 168). It has been suggested that this re-used masonry at Chillingham is from an earlier pre-Conquest church on the same site.

When considering Old Bewick Church, Honeyman (1935, 172) refers to a few 'socketed kerb-stones' in the north, west and south walls, presuming they are 'the base of a choir screen in a pre-Conquest church'. Probably what he is referring to are some extant large stones with visible lewis holes, which indicates re-use. The size and shape of these stones, together with the lewis holes, suggest that, instead of being socketed kerb-stones they might have come from a Roman building or bridge on the line of the Devil's Causeway, 2 km from the church. Similar large stones with visible lewis holes were re-used in the tower of St Andrew's Church at Bywell and are thought to have come originally from the Roman bridge at Corbridge (Bidwell &

Holbrook 1989, 154). These stones alone may not indicate a pre-Conquest stone church, nevertheless the monolithic window heads of the present church, a type very common in Northern Anglo-Saxon buildings, perhaps hint at the presence of an earlier stone building on the site, and would corroborate Hardwick's impression that there was an earlier church on the same site.

Several churches were built in Anglo-Saxon times in this vicinity, for example Whittingham, Yeavering, Lindisfarne and Ingram. If Old Bewick was indeed the site of an early church it would seem likely that the first church was of timber construction, as was discovered at the Anglo-Saxon palace at Yeavering approximately 16 km away (Hope Taylor 1977, 168) but it could well be that this early church was replaced during the Anglo-Saxon period by one built of stone. The number of excavated early churches available for study is small, but this same sequence of an original wooden church superseded by one of stone can be seen elsewhere, for example at Wharram Percy, Rivenhall, St Mark's Lincoln and Asheldham. It is unfortunate that when the floor of Old Bewick church was re-laid in the early 1900s, so many graves were found beneath the surface that it was impossible to prove whether or not an earlier wooden building had existed underneath the present building.

Close examination of the masonry at Old Bewick reveals where restoration took place. The early sandstone masonry is all grey in colour; the sandstone blocks of the first 17th century restoration are smaller and a mixture of grey and yellow; and the final work of the 19th century is all of yellow sandstone of a more uniform oblong shape, particularly noticeable at the east end. Further evidence of rebuilding is a fragment of a re-used 13th century tombstone on the upper part of the north chancel wall.

Other early gravestones are incorporated into the fabric of the 19th century porch sheltering the original main Romanesque doorway and have been used to pave the floor. This main doorway with its plain arch has been partly restored. It has one order of colonettes with cushion capitals and bases. The impostes are decorated with saltire crosses. The threshold into the church bears an inscription which unfortunately is so worn that only part is legible and reads 'Keep Thy . . . Goest to . . . God +'. The door is modern. The added porch is a plain square building with a pitched slate roof finished with a stone cross. Outside the east end stands an earlier finial, while at the west end an old free-standing sundial, minus the gnomon, is dated 1742.

A new doorway was constructed to the northern vestry during the 1867 renovation. The modern north vestry is entered by two steps from the nave through this new doorway, the

lintel of which carries an inscription stating that Ralph Williamson restored the chapel at his own expense in 1695. The inscription also states that this 'head' was found in the stream below the churchyard in 1867. There are two small windows, one on the east and one on the west, both constructed in the Romanesque style, round headed and splayed on the inside. This later vestry, along with the south porch and other modern windows, displays a sensitive feeling for the original fabric of the building. Unlike many restorations of the 19th century, real care is evident in the choice of styles and decoration used.

The church itself has a timber-framed roof covered with slate and supports a modern two-arched belfry. Both the belfry and the west end of the roof are decorated with stone crosses, while a metal cross stands over the east end. Two ancient bells now kept in the vestry rest on a windowsill, whose inscription states that they were found in the debris when excavation of the apse was carried out prior to the restoration in 1866. One appears to be a 13th century bell used for the service of mass, while the other is of conical shape with a metal handle. Another bell which originally hung in Old Bewick Church was moved to the Pele Tower but is now at Eglingham Church. It is only 1ft. 3in. high and is supposed to have been a sanctus bell. It bears an inscription in Dutch and is dated 1489 (N.C.H. Vol. XIV, 374-5).

The Interior

If the outside of Old Bewick Church has been altered by later additions, the inside, with its sympathetic restoration, looks of one period. The Romanesque chancel arch opens into a choir and this, combined with the apsidal arch to the domed sanctuary, forms an impressive vista giving a dramatic effect.

The nave arch has half columns on cushion bases with double cushion capitals on the south. On the north the capital is decorated with a twist cable and two carved heads showing gnashing teeth and a tree growing in between. A similar style of ornament with stylised leaves and faces, and twist cable, is to be found in the Norman Church of Durham Castle. These two examples of carving have been said to be by the same hand (N.C.H. Vol. XIV, 379). According to Eric Cambridge, however, although there are masks and sprigs of foliage in the Castle Chapel, he would hesitate to say that there was any direct borrowing (personal letter). The imposts, which are decorated with saltire crosses, are carried right to the north and south walls. The arch has a hollow moulding followed by a roll moulding and an outer billet frieze. Marks on the two columns suggest that at one time there might have been a screen between the nave and choir.

The arch of the apse is simpler, perhaps because it is heavily restored. It consists of a single flat arch decorated by a surrounding billet arch springing from imposts, again with saltire cross design but this time resting on plain jambs. Marks can be seen on the north jamb where a niche, possibly for a lamp, has subsequently been filled in, while on the south jamb a dedication cross is inscribed.

The chancel has a Victorian black, red, yellow and green pattern tiled floor, on which rests a fragment of a tombstone carved with part of a cross and a pair of symbolic shears. Also in the north east corner of the choir there is an effigy which is rather splendid for this, otherwise simple, church. It is rather weatherworn now, probably from lying exposed during the time when the church was in ruins. It is of a lady in 14th century costume. Her head, slightly raised by a cushion, rests between two kneeling angels, beneath a trefoiled and crocheted canopy, and is covered with a fillet-bound kerchief. She wears a tight-waisted kirtle with button sleeves and a mantle with long lappets. Her feet, in pointed shoes, rest upon a crouching lion. The effigy is detailed and well executed and very similar to one in St Michael's Church, Alnwick (Hunter Blair 1930, 21). It is associated with other effigies in the district believed to be the work of sculptors who had a workshop at or near Alnwick, which flourished from late in the 13th century until about 1340 (N.C.H. Vol. XIV, 381).

A step leads up to the apsidal sanctuary in which the altar stands on a two-stepped base. The base and the steps must be post Norman additions as the piscina in the south wall and the aumbry on the north wall are both set so low as to prove that the present sanctuary floor is about a metre above its original level. Comparison with the aumbry at Bunkle tends to confirm this. Behind the altar is a marble panel decorated with a cross. The altar is covered with a modern frontal and cloth and on it stand a pair of modern silver candlesticks and a silver cross.

The lower part of the wall is painted red and remains of similar red paint can be seen on the lower part of the apse at Bunkle. At Old Bewick a decorative border bears the inscription 'Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Hosts' painted on a gold background. The original apse was domed with a rubble vault (Hardwick 1863, 54) but during the 19th century restoration it was plastered and painted deep blue with stars at the expense of Sir Walter Aitcheson, of Lemmington Hall, who is buried in the churchyard.

The Windows

The west wall has two very long lancet windows with a quinfoil window above. These windows are of modern construction, presumably dating back to the last restoration of the church. They are glazed, along with most of the other windows of the chapel, with stained glass also apparently from the last restoration.

Towards the eastern end of the north wall of the nave there is an original Norman round-headed window, splayed on the inside. It will be noted that the head is cut out of a single stone similar to those in many Anglo-Saxon churches, as in the chancel at Jarrow (Taylor and Taylor 1965, 345).

According to Pevsner (1992, 535) the round-headed window in the north wall of the apse is also Norman, although outside the face may have been restored. The window on the east wall of the apse has a small amount of original work surviving on the lower northern side. The stained glass of the chancel windows and the double window on the south wall of the nave are in memory of the wife and son of J. C. Langlands.

Originally all the windows in the apse were of the same design but the one in the south wall was altered, possibly in the 14th century, to a two-light, flat-headed window of Decorated style. It is completely out of keeping with the rest of the church design. The blocking of the Norman window is clearly visible on the inside.

The chancel is lit by another round-headed, splayed window. This may not be of Norman construction but is earlier than the 19th century restoration as it is portrayed on the drawing of 1826. In the south wall, to the west of the window, is a doorway of square-headed design outside but round-headed on the inside. It could be original as the plinth is retained as the threshold, but the head was rebuilt in the 19th century.

The phase plan of the church from the History of Northumberland (Figure 3) shows a window or door on the north side of the choir but close examination reveals no trace of this. Nor is there any sign of an opening on the north side of the nave. These could have been obliterated during restoration.

The stained glass in the twin windows in the south wall that light the east end of the nave is in a rose pattern and these windows too were dedicated to the wife of J. C. Langlands. They are later insertions and would appear to date from one of the two restorations, although their design is in Romanesque style.

The robust circular sandstone font, with its plain wooden cover, is immediately opposite the south doorway and stands

on a re-used, round base which in turn has been placed on a larger round stone base. The font itself has two bands of decoration in a circular pattern. It presumably dates to the last restoration but still manages to convey a Romanesque style.

There are no memorial stones embedded in the church floor to indicate burials within the church, due no doubt, to the re-laying of the floor both at the restoration and recently. Comparison with Bunkle, where grave slabs exist within the standing apse, show that such burials were not uncommon, as proved to be the case at Old Bewick, when the flooring was removed. Standing on the stone floor close to the north doorway is a stone grave slab decorated with a floriated cross, on a similarly decorated shaft, set on a two-stepped base, all enclosed in a chamfered border.

Built into the interior of the porch are several re-used 13th century grave slabs. Most are fragmentary and decorated with foliated crosses. The most interesting is presumed to be a child's grave slab as it is only 76 cms long. It bears two alisee patee crosses, one on each side of its pitched surface and is believed to commemorate twins. Situated in the south-west corner of the porch is a built-in stoop. This may at one time have stood in the church and been re-used here.

Conclusion

It could be that the first Christian church at Old Bewick was constructed of timber, as at Yeavering. The re-used Roman masonry and Saxon style monolithic window heads of the existing Old Bewick Church suggest the construction of a stone replacement in the Anglo-Saxon period, and similar sequences of construction can be seen elsewhere. Though it is to be remembered that such monolithic window heads continued to be used in the Early Romanesque period in this northern area. At the remodelling it is possible that these window heads and the Roman stones were incorporated into the fabric of the new church.

Certainly by the early 12th century there was a Norman church at Old Bewick, probably with the same graveyard area as can be seen to-day. The style of the masks and foliage of the carving on the north capital of the nave arch was a recurring theme and suggests the influence of a school of sculpture operating in the late 11th to early 12th century. The basic plan of the church has changed little except for the addition of the porch and the vestry but the fabric, especially the upper part, has been heavily restored.

Considerable alterations were made to the apse in the 14th

century, when repairs were carried out after damage by the Scots. It was then that the square upper part was added on the squinch corbels, giving the church a unique design. At the same time the southern Norman window was altered to the two-light, flat-headed Decorated style. The original Norman window was partly blocked to accommodate this new addition. That blocking still remains, proving that this particular part of the apse is of original Norman construction in spite of extensive devastation in that area of the church. It also proves that the inside of the apse remained rounded despite the external design.

It was at this time, too, that the piscina and aumbry were incorporated into the apse walls, presumably on a similar level to those at Bunkle, so that the raised altar setting at Old Bewick is a later modification. The Norman apse at Bunkle has the lower courses of stonework painted red as at Old Bewick, indicating that this was part of the interior decoration, but that apart, no other evidence survives for the appearance.

Why the History of Northumberland plan shows an opening on the north side of the nave and another on the north side of the choir is not clear. Very careful examination has been carried out and although some irregularity in the stonework in these two areas exists, possibly due to restoration work, it seems insufficient to point to the former existence of doors or windows. The revised phase plan therefore is as in Figure 2.

The stoop now standing in the south west corner of the porch may have been a free-standing stoop just inside the south door. Alternatively it could have been a pillar piscina, common in the 12th century, standing in the middle of the chancel (Current Arch. 1984, 250). At the beginning of the 13th century piscinas and aumbries were built into the sanctuary wall so the existing piscina in the south wall of the sanctuary would have replaced the earlier model, which was later transferred to the porch. The new position would have enabled the service of the churching of women after childbirth to be conducted outside the church proper.

The phase three church at the Hirsell has the same measurements as those of the existing church at Old Bewick (Figure 4). Cramp (1984, 5) states that this three-celled church at the Hirsell could date to late eleventh/early twelfth century. This is the time when both churches were proprietorial, being owned by the same Dunbar family. Another proprietorial church of similar style is to be found at Thockrington, dated to 1100, and at that time owned by the Umfraville family. The present church is two celled, but in the opinion of Pevsner (1992, 583) there was originally a Norman apse.

One cannot help but speculate as to why it is that the

churches at Old Bewick, the Hirscl and possibly Thockrington have so much in common, and this raises issues about proprietorial churches, their construction and similarities of dimensions. Perhaps it was related patronage, period style, employment of the same group of builders or a mixture of several modifiers.

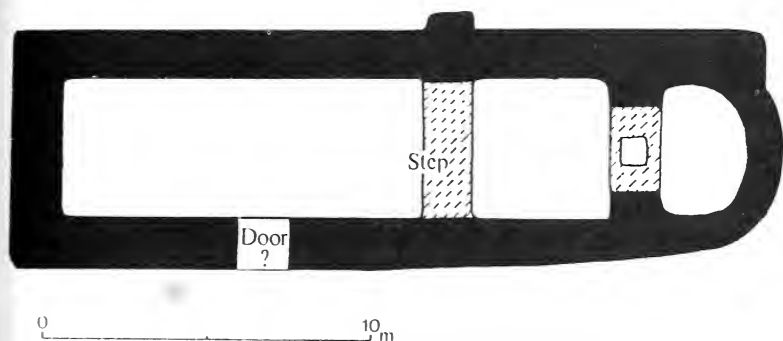


Figure 4. Excavated foundation of Phase 3 plan of Hirscl Church (after Cramp).

There could have been a general similarity in the design of 12th century proprietorial churches throughout the country but that this design has frequently been lost over the centuries, in other areas, by the continual alteration, partial re-design and complete rebuilding that has taken place. The area from North Northumberland to Fife where these three-celled proprietorial churches occur and have so far been examined, was a disputed area where border warfare reduced the inhabitants to penury. For centuries prior to the 18th century Act of Union, it was a backward area whose people were not inclined and could not afford to carry out expensive rebuilding or refurbishing of their churches as fashions changed. So that what can be seen by this distribution may not necessarily indicate a separate border culture.

These questions may be resolved by studying more churches along with their environment and context within the manorial structure, not only in North Northumbria, but throughout the country. Such an investigation may reveal whether similar patterns exist elsewhere.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Dr Eric Cambridge for his comments on the design of the capitals of Durham Castle Chapel and Old Bewick, and Professor R. J. Cramp for previewing this article and for access to drawings of the Hirscl excavation prior to publication.

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COAL MINES OF NORTH NORTHUMBERLAND III

SOUTHERN SECTOR — DUDDO TO WANDYLAW

J. W. Bainbridge

41 Castle Terrace, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NZ

Situation and Structure

The final section of the north Northumberland coalfield awaiting examination is the area to the south of the Scremerston triangle¹ (Figure 1). This irregular-shaped sector has been broken down into seven blocks, each of which is described below. The structural geology is an extension of the Scremerston district but the movement southwards is accompanied by a deterioration in the coal seams. In the district under review upwards of 25 poor seams of coal have been worked, and of course there are many other thin seams judged to be unworkable. The workings were relatively shallow everywhere, none reaching 50 fathoms. Nor were the coals of a high quality, with many only fit for limestone burning, for which purpose they were much wrought in the 18th century.²

Historical

As in the case of the Berwickhill workings,³ this district features in the earliest phase of coal mining in Britain, with the issue of a licence⁴ in 1384 to John, fifth Lord Neville, Governor of Bamburgh, formerly joint Warden for the East and West Marches,⁵ and later, sole Warden of West March, to dig coals, if they could be found in the domain of Bamburgh. He was given authority to use any coals discovered as fuel for the castle and to sell any surplus to pay the cost of the search for the coal. The value of coal had long been appreciated in the district and some time previous to 1283 the municipal statutes of Berwick contained regulations for selling coal alongside the vessels importing it. There was also, in the list of stores in the castle of Berwick in 1292, a record of 'xxx cuedres de charbon de meir'.⁶

In Part II of this work it was noted that in the 18th century the Berwickshire house of Marchmont received coal from 'Shoeswood and Dudo'. Earlier Marchmont records point to the complicated nature of 'going to the coals'. In the late 17th century transporting coal 15 miles from one of the small Northumberland collieries was done by packhorse. The journey involved crossing the Tweed

by boat at Norham and each horseload of coal could have weighed no more than three hundredweights. In June 1694 George Home, Laird of Kimmerghame, recorded in his diary that George Archer 'has brought home 8 loads of coals upon my horses and cobbled twice'.⁷

Workings

FORD MOSS BLOCK

As indicated in Figure 2, the bounds of this north-western block are:

Northern	Base of the Scremerston triangle from Toft Hill eastwards to a mile beyond Berrington Lough.
Eastern	Vertical south to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Roughinglinn.
Southern	Horizontal west to midpoint between Blinkbonny and Linthaugh.
Western	Vertical north to Toft Hill.

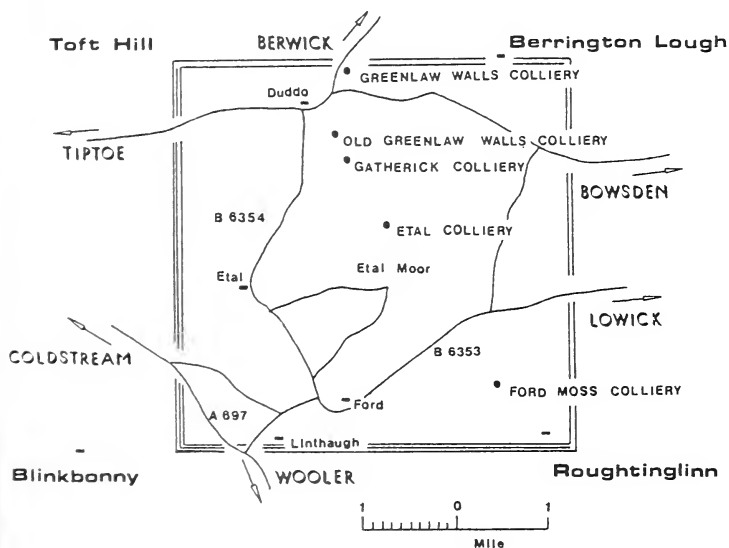


Figure 2. Ford Moss Block.

The workings within the block were those of Duddo, Gatherick, Greenlaw-walls, Etal and Ford Moss.

Duddo

The 'Dudo' colliery, of the 18th century Marchmont reference, seems likely to have been at Gatherick or Greenlaw-walls, both adjacent to Duddo.⁸ A sale catalogue for the manor of Duddo, dated 30th September 1788, did, however, include in lot 1 'Two Inclosed Pieces of Meadow Land, called COLLIERS CROFT and BARKIS WELL CRAGG'. Also Colliers Close leased for £5.1.4 p.a. The purchaser of this lot was entitled 'to all Seams of Coal, Lime Stone, and all other Manorial Rights'.⁹

Gatherick Colliery

That a Gatherick Colliery was productive in the 17th century is established by its accounts book for 1683¹⁰ having survived. In this the colliery manager, Thomas Carr, recorded each week the amount of coal produced, the wages of the pitmen and other expenses. The hewers were paid according to the number of scores,¹¹ of great or small coals measured in bolls,¹² they dug. Carr's accounts reveal that on 27th July 1683 George Young was paid 1s. 3d. for six scores, or 120 bolls, won in one day. Young and other hewers were also paid for coal that they dug in 'Shaft Eyes',¹³ and for 'Redding'.¹⁴ Putters who moved the coal from the face to the shaft bottom received 8d. a day, the banksman who raised the coal to the surface and weighed it was paid 6d., and the daily rate for watermen was also 6d., for keeping the pit free from water. Other expenses included payments for corves, corf shoes, tubs, fodder for the gin ponies, candles and soap. Wages were also paid to driftmen who extended the galleries, which in 1683 were probably about 16 fathoms deep.

The final Gatherick Colliery, and probably the original, was situated $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-east of Duddo, on the north-west corner of Berryhill Moor. In 1839 the Cooper Eye Coal was being worked, the mine was still productive in 1860 and continued to be rented by Johnson & Carr of Scremerston until 1865. The mine was not listed from 1866 onwards.¹⁵

Old Greenlaw-walls Colliery

The long abandoned workings of this colliery are 600 yards north-east of Greenlaw-walls farm. It was a highly successful 18th century venture when, for example, it was let in 1788 for £105 per annum.¹⁶ By 1866, when the local Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6 inches (to 1 mile) sheet was published, the colliery was 'disused'.

Greenlaw-walls Colliery

This colliery stood on the eastern side of the Berwick road

½ mile north of Duddo. The shaft, 31 fathoms deep, was commenced in 1832 and on 8th November 1833 one of the original members of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, Dr Robert Dundas Thomson, visited the new mine.¹⁷ At the face he saw the Cooper Eye Seam being excavated: this at 2 feet 3 inches thickness, resulted in the workings being on average 3 feet 6 inches high. Thomson, when referring to the mining as 'subterranean quarrying', noted that at the surface it was causing widespread subsidence, with Duddo tower being rent from top to bottom. One of the colliery proprietors in 1833 was a Mr Young and his workmen, at the time of the visit, appeared healthy. They were paid 20s. 6d. per week and the boys 10s. Thomson also included, in the first volume of the *History* of the Club, a section on the shaft at Greenlaw-walls Colliery that included 17 seams of coal. He also found that the local miners used certain technical terms, including:

TERM	MEANING
Tiles	Shale, filled with shells and fossil vegetables.
Dent	Soft slate-clay or shale, with few organic remains.
Metal	Slate-clay.
Freestone	Sandstone.
Whin	Basalt.
Seam	A coal-bed.

In the period 1860 to 1868 the colliery was rented to Johnson & Carr and from 1869 onwards to the Scremerston & Shoreswood Coal Co. Greenlaw-walls Colliery was not listed in 1885 or 1906.

Etal Colliery

Situated 1¼ miles north-east of Etal House and ½ mile due east of Berryhill, this colliery was in 1819, according to the Mines Department, working the Cooper Eye Coal, but by 1866 the Main Coal — the equivalent to the Bulman Coal of Berwickhill — was being exploited.¹⁸ Tenants of the mine were Anderson (1860-1863), George Carr & Co. (1864-1865), Johnson & Carr (1866-1868) and the Scremerston & Shoreswood Coal Co. (1870 until closure).

Etal Moor Colliery

The Ordnance Survey 6 inch sheet of 1866 showed numerous

'old coal pits' on Etal Moor and a catalogue¹⁹ of 1885 offered for sale:

ETAL MOOR COLLIERY AND LAND

Is situate about 1 and 1½ miles respectively
from Ford and Etal, and comprises

A VERY VALUABLE MINE

in which there is

**A GOOD SEAM OF EXCELLENT COAL
AND**

**SEVERAL ENCLOSURES OF ARABLE, PASTURE & ROUGH
MOORLAND**

The catalogue also informed interested parties that Etal Moor Colliery was let to the Scremerston Colliery Company, on lease for 3 years, terminating November 11th 1887, at an annual rental of £100. The same company continued to work the Cooper Eye Seam at Etal Moor until 1890.

Etal Moor & Slainsfield Colliery

Again, in 1866, there were numerous 'old coal pits' on Slainsfield and Brownridge moors, south-west of Etal Moor. But there was also a working mine, with the title 'Etal Moor & Slainsfield' that exploited the Cooper Eye Coal until about 1894. The tenants were then John & G. H. Geddes, 21 Young Street, Edinburgh.

Etal Drift

This appears to have developed from Etal Colliery and was listed from 1883 until 1886 when worked by the Scremerston & Shoreswood Coal Co., with J. Robson as manager.

Ford Moss Colliery

The Ordnance Survey 6 inch sheet of 1866 showed an 'Old Coal Pit' half a mile ENE of Ford Village on Galla Law. The slight disturbance at this spot points to the old pit being little more than a trial. Entirely different are the remains on Ford Moss, 1½ miles east of Ford, where there is a wealth of evidence of coal mining on the western margin of the moss and the eastern flank of Blackchester Hill. These industrial remains within a rural setting can be viewed from a vantage point above the abandoned sandstone quarry (Figure 3), at the western end of Broom Ridge. Below, are the concrete floors of six miners' cottages called



Figure 3. Ford Moss Quarry, Broom Ridge.

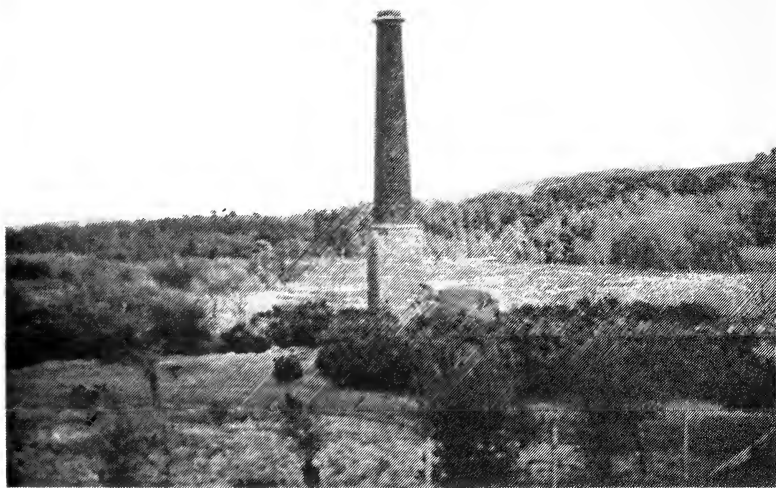


Figure 4. '... a fine lone chimney stack', Ford Moss Colliery.

Blue Row, reduced heaps of grey and red spoil, the remnants of concrete and brick structures and a fine lone chimney stack (Figure 4). Dotted within the expanse viewed from the vantage point are numerous capped shafts and drifts, five of which were marked as old coal pits on the 1866 Ordnance Survey sheet. There

were others not shown by the mid-19th century surveyors.

Outcrop workings and bell pits existed on the Ford Estate in the 17th century and in 1697 an agreement was reached between Sir Francis Blake and Matthew Coulson, of Durham, and William Cuthbertson, of Newcastle, to 'work, drive and bring up a water level drift' for the sum of £70, the workmen being paid every week.²⁰ This was a serious attempt to exploit deeper seams than previously. Ford Moss Colliery had various tenants in the first half of the 18th century but by 1758, when John Hussey Devalal had assumed control of the Ford Estate, it was vacant:²¹

To be Let, and enter'd on immediately

A current-going Colliery, at Ford, near Berwick upon Tweed, in Northumberland, containing several valuable Seams of Coal, with a free Water-Course and well suited for an extensive Trade.

Enquiries of Mr John Watson, Viewer, in the Bigg-Market, Newcastle.

In December 1763 John Oxley, who was to be made Chief Steward on the Ford Estate in the following year, was tackling the drainage problems:

Monday last I bought the wind engine for £21 at Whitlow which I think is cheap. The machine was [drawing] water very well near 10 score that day. . . . I expect after Christmas to have the horses entirely set off. If a gutter was cast on each side ford moss with Descent to, and both terminating in the pit it would prevent the raines falling from the circumjacent hills from overflowing the same as well as show what service it would be to the pit in supplying it well with water.

By March 1765 trade at the pit was brisk, as it had been for some time. The colliery was then supplying appreciable quantities of coal to the estate's lime kilns and to the castle. But the strenuous efforts to keep the workings free from water were not always successful. The 1770s saw the building of colliers' cottages at Ford Moss, plans and estimates having been submitted, on the 28th January 1772, by John Raffield:

I have Inclosed Two plans for the Houses that is to be Built at the Mos. Mr Oxley told me Your Hon would have Every House 8 yards long as in The Plan A Which is Over long for any common Houses. The Plan B can be Built Above £20 Cheaper Every 4 Houses and is as Convenient and Will Answer Either for the Colliers or a Farm House as Well to the full and may be Rased a Story Higher as you will see by the Doted Lines in the Elevation by Making a Door and passage in the Middle of the plan as Your Honr and Lady Hussey Devalal was think of when you was at Ford. I Inclosed the Estimate of Each Building at Your Conveniency Your Honr will Pleas to let

me have Your Answer and no time shall be lost I getting them forward.

After Ford Moss Colliery had been leased to Landless in 1776 it was again vacant in 1783:²²

Hartley Colliery Office, 1st Jan. 1783

To be LET and entered upon at May-day next

... several Farms in the Manor of Seaton Delaval ...

Also to be Let in one Farm, and may be entered upon the seventh day of October next, the Landsale Colliery, Limekilns, and Quarries; likewise the Pantile Shed, and Brick Yard, with several Cottage Houses belonging to the same.

All which premises are situated in the parish of Ford, in the County of Northumberland.

The new tenants, Robert Smith and Alan Sibbit, obtained a lease at £130 per annum for a 15-year period. In doing so they agreed to carry out all necessary works at no cost to Delaval and not to raise the price of coal sold to people on the estate during the term of the lease. The next tenant of Ford Moss was Nicholson, who employed John Carr, referred to in Part II, to clean out the old level. In 1808 John Hussey Delaval died and was succeeded by his widow and then, in 1822, by their grand-daughter Susan Hussey, Marchioness of Waterford.

Nicholson still worked Ford Moss Colliery in 1811 and in 1828 he was joined by White. At mid-century the 1st edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map showed only one working pit on the moss, the Temple Pit. Not all the lessees have been traced but there is no reason to suppose that the colliery ceased production for any lengthy period. In 1883 the colliery tenants were Robert and George Brown of Eglington. Their lease covered the mines or seams of coal opened and unopened known as Ford Moss Colliery; also cottages (except five), engine house, blacksmith's shop, joiner's shop, stables, fixed and loose machinery. A schedule of plant and machinery included three engines and boilers. The Browns were soon having problems, not in extracting coal but in selling it. Bad trade had been experienced since cheap coal was brought into the district, from south Northumberland, with the full opening of the Alnwick to Cornhill railway in 1887. In that year the output from Ford Moss Colliery had been about 3,200 tons. By 1889 it had slumped to 1,334 tons. The main working shaft, 19 fathoms deep, was then sited some 300 yards to the rise of the Stead Pit. This was an old shaft only six feet in diameter and worked by horse gin. A second upcast shaft

was sunk between the two existing shafts, to assist ventilation. Many old workings were encountered at this time and to increase output the Browns opened up another old shaft further up Blackchester Hill, to tap the Diamond Seam. On the 1st January 1904 Thomas Snowdon of Cockfield, Co. Durham, leased the colliery for 7 years at £46 per annum, and concentrated production on the Wester Pit. The difficulties of drainage continued and these were compounded by the scaling of the boilers. Snowdon terminated his lease from the 1st January 1919. The official statistics show Ford Moss' workforce in its final decade to have been only:

	Below ground	Above ground
1908	7	2
1909	8	3
1910	7	3
1911	8	2
1912	6	2
1913	9	2
1914	8	2
1915	6	2
1916	5	2
1917	4	2
1918	Abandoned	

In about 1906 when Joicey, with extensive coal mining experience in County Durham, purchased the Ford Estate, he must have viewed Ford Moss Colliery with disbelief. Nevertheless, he allowed it to continue.

Ford Moss memories

Three residents of the Ford district could in 1968 recall the final phase of local coal mining. Mrs Thompson, caretaker and guide at the former Ford school, where the Waterford paintings hang, remembered Ford Moss coal being delivered throughout the district. Her description of the coalfield was of interest: 'from Chillingham there was a line of pits . . . Hepburn Bell, Chatton, the Hettons, Biteabout, Northfield, Lowick, Bowsden and up here to Ford Moss, Berrington, Greenlaw-walls, Shoreswood and on to Scremerston and the sea, following the river Till. The seam of coal at the top of the hills, the river in the valley and the quarries on the hills . . . Flodden, Ford Moss and Etal Roads'. Mrs Thompson remembered the old mines being filled in, to avoid accidents, especially to hounds when running the area. The shafts were blocked with old railway sleepers and covered with spoil and soil. Some of the Ford miners posed for the celebrated

biblical scenes painted by Lady Waterford. The model for Joseph, for example, was the son of the builder of the mission chapel at the Moss, which, in its day, possessed its own religious fervour.

The second of the local inhabitants in 1968 with vivid memories of Ford Moss mining was Mrs Mason of Doddington vicarage. She was born in 1912 at Blue Row, in the third cottage from the 'quarry end'. Her father was a working miner at the local pit until its closure. Mrs Mason told of the Middle Pit being abandoned after being overwhelmed by a sudden inflow of bog-slime. The men left in haste and 'Lady Waterford's tools' were engulfed. The last manager at the colliery was B. Pescod and the Mines Department's records confirm that this uncertificated official was in charge. The shaft of the Middle Pit, according to Mrs Mason, lay to the east of the surviving chimney stack. This working had a pithead winding wheel, powered by a steam engine whose base can still be seen. The mine heaps, formerly up to 50 feet high, have provided a good source of spoil. An attempt has been made to name the pits of Ford Moss on the accompanying map (Figure 5). But blanks exist . . . the sites of Handysides Pit of the 1770s and Ben Oxley's Pit have not been located.

James Marshall of Ford, aged 73 years in 1968, was employed in 1908 to cart coals to customers in the locality. He was paid 7 shillings for a week's work of 6 days, each of 12 hours. The coals, horse-drawn in carts of 10 cwt capacity, cost 4s. 6d. for the poorer grade of 'cobbles' or 12s. 6d. per load of the best grade. James Marshall collected his loads from shafts and drifts, both being in use in 1908. The remains of a beam type weighing machine, used to fill 1 cwt bags, were found on the edge of the moss in 1968.

In 1980 the occupant of the nearby Linthaugh Farm, 76-year-old Andrew Patten, told of going to Ford Moss in 1916 with an old horse and cart to collect loads of coal. 'Mr Pescod used to say, fill the cart right up so that more than a ton is loaded'. The 12-year-old Patten used to take a 10s. note for each load and, on delivery, received the sixpence when the coals had to be put into a coalhouse. If the load was dumped he went without the sixpence. Today, both the memories and field evidence of Ford Moss' industrial past are fast fading. The moss, now a designated nature reserve, seems an unlikely site for such a thriving mining complex and community. It is difficult to believe, as Mrs Mason recalled in 1968, that there were in her childhood 32 miners' cottages on the site.

LOWICK BLOCK

This north-central block (Figure 6) lies immediately to the east of the Ford Moss block and its boundaries are:

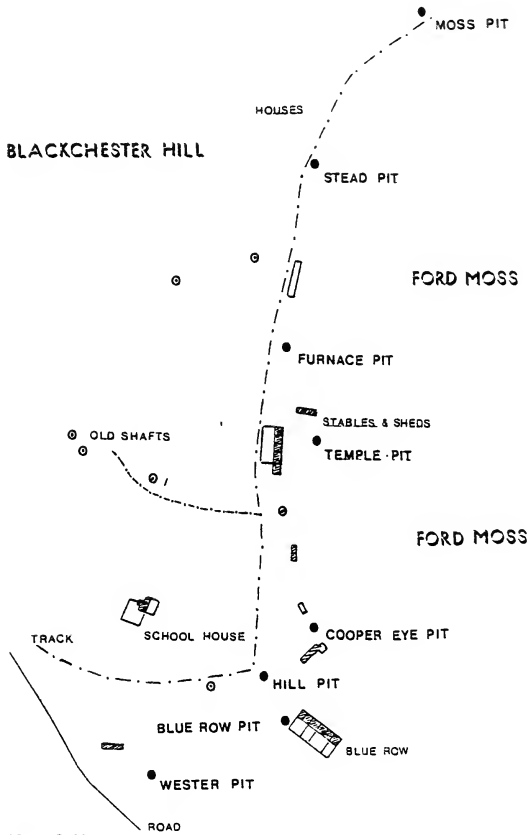


Figure 5. Ford Moss Colliery.

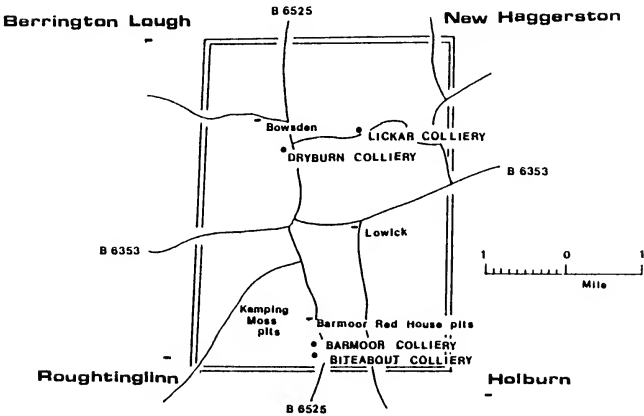


Figure 6. Lowick Block.

Northern	Base of the Scremerston triangle from Berrington Lough to $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of New Haggerston.
Eastern	Vertical south to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Holburn.
Southern	Horizontal west to near Roughinglinn.
Western	Eastern vertical of Ford Moss block.

Between Lowick and Bowsden large scale quarrying and limestone burning was carried on in the past.²³ Associated with this, and an extractive industry in its own right, was local coal mining. Central in this block is the township of Lowick and, additional to the pits of Lickar and Lowick, there were numerous exploitations on either side of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the B6525, Ancroft to Doddington road, that crosses the block. This cluster included the mines of Dryburn, Barmoor, Kemping Moss and Biteabout.

Lowick workings

In 1822 an advertisement²⁴ told of a coalmine at Lowick West Field:

TO BE LET

THE COLLIERY AND LIME WORKS of LOWICK WEST FIELD. For further particulars apply to MR JOHN HOPE, who resides on the Property, by whom Proposals, will be received until the 2nd February, 1822.

Lowick West Field, Jan. 8th 1822

The Fawcet Coal and the Scremerston Main Coal, or Blackhill Seam, were formerly wrought on the east side of the Low, opposite Lowick Low Stead.²⁵ Another working, Lowick Colliery, although producing for landsale between 1865 and 1877, appears to have closed in 1885 when the tenant was Robert Wright and the manager was John Duff. Lowick Colliery was not listed after 1885. In 1880 a new pit was sunk on the farm of Brownridge, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of Lowick, and coal was struck at 13 fathoms. This prompted hopes that Lowick could, in 1880, be returning to more prosperous times.²⁶ The hopes were not realised.

Dryburn Colliery

Sited on the western side of the Berwick to Wooler (B6525)

road 7½ miles south of Berwick, this, at 34 fathoms depth, was one of the deepest mines in the district. The Lickar Main Coal was worked²⁷ and the Ordnance Survey point to Dryburn being active in 1866.

Lickar Colliery

A mile to the east of Dryburn Colliery, at 32 fathoms, Lickar Colliery was another relatively deep pit. Opened in 1854 it, like its near neighbour, was operational in 1866, when the tenant was J. Stephenson. In 1799 John Fuller recorded that people in Berwick occasionally bought coals from 'Lucker, 8 miles from Berwick. They are fine splint ones and burn with a vivid light'.²⁸ Fuller obviously meant Lickar and not Lucker, which is 18 miles south of Berwick. In 1866 Lickar Colliery had been taken over by Strutt & Allan and by 1897 the pit was in the hands of Anthony Graham of Lowick. The workforce in 1897 totalled 15 (13 below/2 above ground), in 1898 it had fallen to 11 (9 below/2 above ground) and by 1899 it was 'standing' (see Figure 7).

COALS ! COALS ! COALS !

W. SANDERSON begs to inform the Public that the well known "LICKAR" COALS can now be obtained at the PIT BANK, (perfectly fresh), without the Carts having to wait.

LICKAR COLLIERY,
BORESDEN, NEAR BEAL.

Figure 7. Lickar coal advertisement.

Barmoor Red House pits

At Barmoor Red House, 10 miles south of Berwick, the Fawcet Coal was worked on either side of the Wooler road. The engine pit on the eastern side was, at 24 fathoms, the deepest. In pits west of the B6525 road the same seam was 60 feet below the Dun Limestone. This was a good coal, 2 to 3 feet thick, with a stone roof and stone seat. About 18 feet below, the Little Coal was also extracted to the west of the road; this averaged 25 inches, dwindling to 18 inches westwards, with the upper coal being good.²⁹

Kemping Moss pits

The Fawcet was formerly worked in Kemping Moss, to the west of the road, north and south of Barmoor Red House. But neither

the Ordnance Survey's 6 inch sheet of the area nor the literature give any clues to the mine locations on or around the moss. The Fawcet or the Little Coal was also worked south of Kemping Moss, at the outlet of which a level was driven to drain the mines to the west. Whether the seam is unbroken across the moss is uncertain.³⁰

Barmoor Colliery

In 1828 among the residents of Barmoor were Jackson & Curl, lime burners and coal proprietors. More than half a century later, in 1886, there was still in the village a lime burner and coal owner, John Brown. The colliery, sited 300 yards north-west of Lowick Southmoor, was working in 1866 and continued into the opening of the new century. The numbers employed by John Brown in Barmoor Colliery in its final five years were:

	Below ground	Above ground
1898	12	3
1899	12	3
1900	20	3
1901	11	2
1902	8	2

After the closure in 1902, an unsuccessful attempt was made in 1905 by Kidd & Armstrong of Barmoor to re-open the mine, when three men (2 below/1 above ground) were employed for a short period.

Biteabout Colliery

Biteabout, 200 yards west of Lowick Southmoor and 200 yards south of Barmoor Colliery, had a pit, 32 fathoms deep. The shaft, at 20 fathoms, passed through the Blackhill Seam, which varied from 2 to 3 feet with bands of stone. At the bottom of the shaft the Main Coal was reached and this was the principal seam worked at Biteabout for a long period of time. It was 2 feet 2 inches thick and of good quality.³¹ Biteabout closed before 1902. The Main Coal was also wrought at a depth of 20 fathoms in another old shaft, 130 yards north-west of Biteabout farm.³² One of the daughters of James Stuart, the well known Jimmy Strength of Berwick, was married to James Halliday, a collier at the Biteabouts.³³

KYLOE BLOCK

The block containing the Kyloe Hills is situated to the east of the Lowick cluster. Its northern margin is the base of the

Scrermerston triangle from New Haggerston to Beal Point; its eastern limit, the coastline, meets the southern horizontal from near Holburn at Budle Bay (Figure 8). This block contained poor workings at Kyløe, Fenwick Stead and Kentstone.

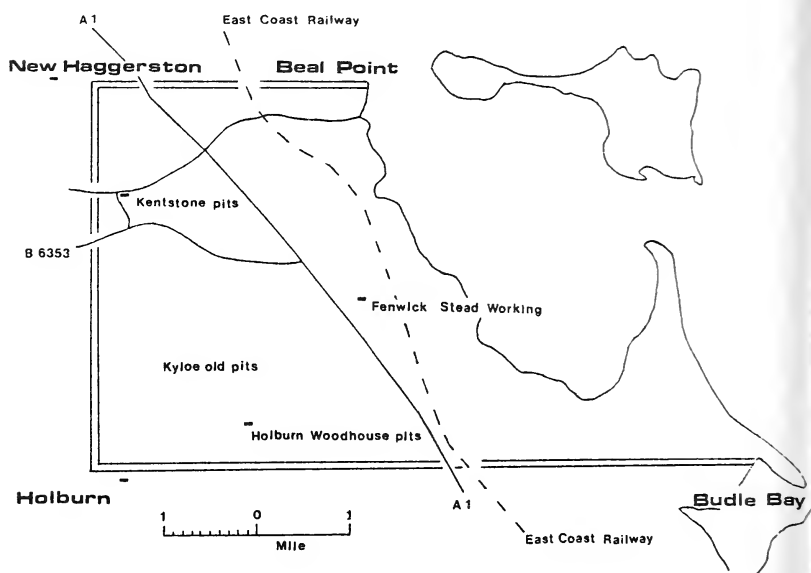


Figure 8. Kyløe Block.

Kyløe Colliery

The Book of Rates for Norham and Islandshire in 1647 and 1652, that was confirmed in 1680, included an entry:³⁴

Killoe Colliery 0. 1s. 8d.

This was considerably less than for Murton Colliery³⁵ but the 17th century sum was not inconsiderable. There are many old pits in Kyløe Plantation, all apparently in one seam, perhaps the Fawcet. But towards the south-western corner there are long-abandoned pits in a lower seam. The poverty of the Scrermerston measures around Kyløe Woods is no doubt due to local damage from whin intrusions.

Holburn Woodhouse pits

The Fawcet seems to have been exploited in pits close to Holburn Woodhouse, which in 1866 was to the south of Kyløe Woods, but which is now, in the final decade of the 20th century, encompassed by forestry. The seam was thought to be of the order of 2 feet thick.³⁶

Fenwick Stead Working

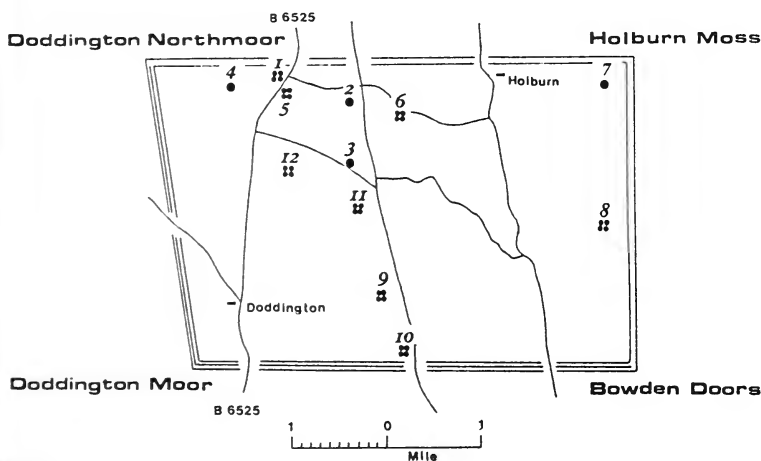
At Fenwick Stead, a mile coastwards of East Kyoie, dark broken fireclays and shales were noted in 1927 by members of the Geological Survey that marked the site of an old, isolated coal working.

Kentstone pits

Close to the farmstead of Kentstone, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNW of Lowick North Low Stead, the Fawcett Coal was worked in shallow pits. Part of this seam had been baked by a whinstone dyke in a shallow quarry south of Kentstone.³⁷

DODDINGTON BLOCK

The undulating surface of this block has at its corners Doddington Northmoor (north-west), Holburn Moss (north-east), the western slope of Bowden Doors (south-east) and Doddington Moor. Coal workings included those of the Coal Burn, Doddington, Northmoor, Hetton, Holburn, Horton, Redsteads and Wrangham (Figure 9).



KEY:

Figure number	Working(s)	Figure number	Working(s)
1	Coal Burn pits	7	Holburn Colliery
2	Doddington Colliery	8	Hazelrigg Moss pits
3	Doddington Engine Pit	9	Hortonmoor Cottage Workings
4	Doddington Northmoor Pit	10	Horton Moor pits
5	Coalburn Houses pits	11	Redsteads pits
6	Hetton Workings	12	Wrangham workings

Figure 9. Doddington Block.

Coal Burn pits

North-west of Biteabout the more southerly of the district's Coal Burns rises close to Barmoor South Moor. Before the burn reaches the Berwick to Wooler road the Main Coal was proved on the western side, in a shaft 5 fathoms deep, and wrought in later pits nearby, at depths of 10 and 20 fathoms.³⁸

Doddington Colliery

Situated $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Coalburn Houses and 11 miles south of Berwick, this colliery was active for much of the 1860s and 1870s when owned by S. Salisbury. By 1885 it had passed into the ownership of Brown & Co.

Doddington Engine Pit

This large pit, 700 yards due east of Wrangham, was 30 fathoms deep. The Main Coal in some of the old Doddington Moor pits is thought to have consisted of three coals of a total thickness of 2 feet 11 inches and separated by two thin chalk stones. The Blackhill Seam is poor in the neighbourhood and was little worked while the Cooper Eye has never been wrought. The site of one of the former pits is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6 inch sheet on the south-western edge of Redstarts.

Doddington Northmoor Pit

The Main Coal occurred in a shaft 360 yards south-west of Doddington Northmoor Cottage, at a depth of 14 fathoms where it was 28 inches thick. This pit was abandoned in 1904. Other pits existed westwards on the Northmoor where the Main Coal was in a disturbed state at a depth of only 18 feet. The Blackhill Coal was met in another small shaft 100 yards SSE of Doddington Northmoor Cottage.

Coalburn Houses pits

The southerly Coalburn gave its name to the site of cottages near where it passes under the Berwick to Wooler road, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Doddington. Immediately south of Coalburn Houses a pit that was sunk to about 30 fathoms was barren. But the Main Coal was reached at 18 fathoms in another pit close to the houses and in a third, at 20 fathoms, on the north side of the burn. This coal was of good quality. Half a mile to the east, and a few yards to the south of the road, the Main Coal was some 30 inches thick at 16 fathoms.

North Doddington Pit

A pit that has not been located appears in the Mines Depart-

ment returns as 'North Doddington'. It was listed only in 1883 under the ownership of William Moses of Beal.

Hetton workings

The Fawcet Seam was wrought in numerous pits between Hetton Coal Houses and Hetton Steads. The deepest, at 25 fathoms, was situated 120 yards north of the Coal Burn and 200 yards west of the Lowick road. Another, 18 fathoms deep, also in the Fawcet, was located 300 yards north of Hetton Coal Law. The Little Coal, 18 inches thick and 18 feet below the Fawcet, is also said to have been worked near Hetton.³⁹

Holburn Colliery

In the shaft of the last engine pit to be sunk in 1860 at Holburn, a mile ENE of the Hetton workings, the Scremerston or Blackhill Coal was 2 feet 11 inches at 77½ feet. Then, at a depth of 103 feet, a 12-inch seam, called the Bursting Bags or Fish & Taties Coal, was reached. The exploitation of the bottom coal of the Scremerston Seam in Holburn Colliery did not extend beyond the western end of Holburn Moss where it branched.

Hazelrigg Moss pits

A coal worked to the south-east of Hazelrigg Moss had either been the Main or Blackhill Seam. It was 24 to 25 inches thick and split by a 20-inch stone.⁴⁰ The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6 inches sheet included two sets of 'Old Coal Pits' at this point.

Horton Colliery

East and West Horton are 3 miles north-east of Wooler and although the exact position of the former Horton Colliery is unclear, it was producing for landsale in 1877.

Hortonmoor Cottage workings

There were some small pits close to Hortonmoor Cottage, but which seam was wrought is unknown. It may have been a coal in the Lower Limestone Group or a Scremerston Series seam.

Horton Moor pits

A pit to the south of Horton Moor was 90 feet deep to a coal 17 to 18 inches thick. Other nearby shallower pits, one of which was sunk in 1870, found the seam to be 25 inches thick. Another working, towards the Hetton Burn, and said to be separated from the other pits by a 'trouble', found the same seam at 66 feet. This coal was certainly in the Scremerston Series, but whether it was the Fawcet, as hitherto supposed, is uncertain.

Redsteads pits

Just beyond the northern limit of Horton Moor is Redsteads and from it the Fawcet was worked pretty continuously to nearly as far as Hortonmoor Cottage. The lower seams were never exploited westwards, though there were trial pits a short distance from Redsteads. The Ordnance Survey surveyors in 1860 marked one 'Old Coal Pit' south-west of Redsteads.

Wrangham workings

The Fawcet Seam has been excavated a good deal near Wrangham and falls from surface workings were formerly evident. The Main and Cooper Eye Coals had not been exploited in the immediate vicinity but a coal, supposed to be the Main, and 2 feet thick, was sunk to south-west of Wrangham Moss. Coal was also reported to have been found near this boring.⁴¹

BELFORD BLOCK

Belford township is at the centre of a block that is bounded to the west by the Doddington block to the north by the Kylloe block, to the east by Budle Bay and the Coastal strip and to the south by the Chatton block. The main workings were on Belford Moor and at Belford, Middleton and Newlands (Figure 10).

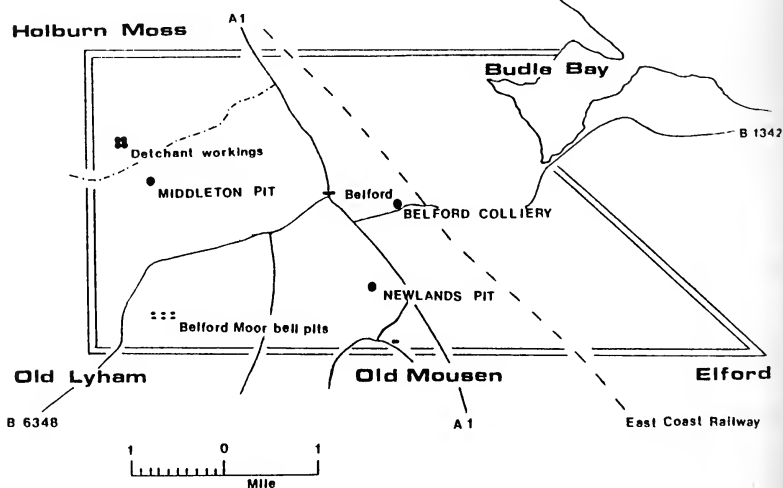


Figure 10. Belford Block.

Belford Moor bell pits

On Belford Moor, south-west of Belford, coal seams, overlying the Woodend Limestone in the Lower Limestone Group, were

worked by means of bell pits. These primitive mines, that were amongst the oldest workings of the district,⁴² started from a hole in the ground. The downwards excavation remained narrow-necked but widened at the level of the coal seam. The resulting cavern, with a bell-shaped elevation (Figure 11), grew until the danger of collapsing walls resulted in the abandonment of the pit and the digging of another nearby.

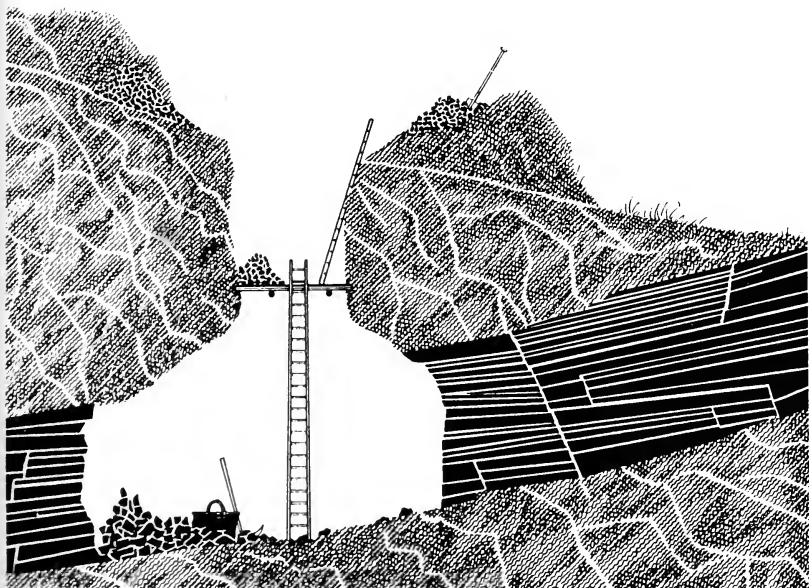


Figure 11. Bell Pit, Belford Moor.

Belford Colliery

The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6 inches sheet, surveyed in 1860, pointed to the site of this colliery having been on the northern side of the Seahouses road, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the Belford to Alnwick trunk road, adjacent to the Belford Brick & Tile Works. By then it had been closed. An advertisement⁴³ revealed that the colliery was active in the opening decade of the 19th century:

TO COLLIERIES
WANTED, AT Belford, Northumberland,
 a number of **PITMEN,**
 Good workmen will meet with great Encouragement,
 by applying to Mr Thomas Robson, Belford Colliery,
 or to Mr Richard Pringle, Beadnell.
Beadnell, March 17, 1808

Middleton Pit

In 1860 the Ordnance Survey surveyor, Major Barnaby, RE, recorded this coal mine as active. Sited 1½ miles south-west of Middleton Moor, it would seem to have been developed principally to supply fuel to the nearby Middleton Tile Works. An abandoned coal pit in 1866, located 1 miles WSW of the tileworks, had two former lime kilns sited between it and Middleton Pit.

Detchant workings

The main workings, south-west of Detchant, were in the Main and Blackhill seams, and these two coals were wrought for nearly 1½ miles to Detchant Coalhouses. One old pit, 670 yards north-west of Fawcett Hill, was 20 fathoms deep to the Blackhill Coal.⁴⁴ Two other abandoned pits were located a short distance south. Detchant Colliery was active in 1826 when:⁴⁵

Thomasina Drysdale, wife of William Drysdale, at Detchant Coal Houses, was lately detected stealing coals from Detchant colliery, and taken before P. J. Selby, of Twizel House, Esq., one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and having expressed contrition for the offence, she was discharged on paying all expenses.

Newlands Pit

A small working at Newlands, a mile south-east of Belford, was opened in 1900 when 4 men were employed below ground and 11 at the surface. In the following year the workforce was 17 (15 below/2 above ground) and on the 2nd April 1902 the mine was closed, when 10 worked underground and 2 at bank. Three old pits had existed prior to 1866 in a half-mile line at Acres, about 1½ miles south-west of Newlands.

COASTAL STRIP

In the coastal stretch between Budle and Beadnell bays there were workings at North Sunderland and Beadnell (Figure 12). These represented an outlier to the district.

Seahouses & North Sunderland workings

According to the Ordnance Survey 6 inch sheet of 1865 a coal shaft existed between Seahouses and the Snook or North Sunderland Point. An advertisement⁴⁶ of 1857 pointed to North Sunderland Colliery being opened up or reopened:

<p style="text-align: center;">PITMEN WANTED WANTED AT NORTH SUNDERLAND COLLIERY 10 Pitmen Hewers & 6 Putters</p>

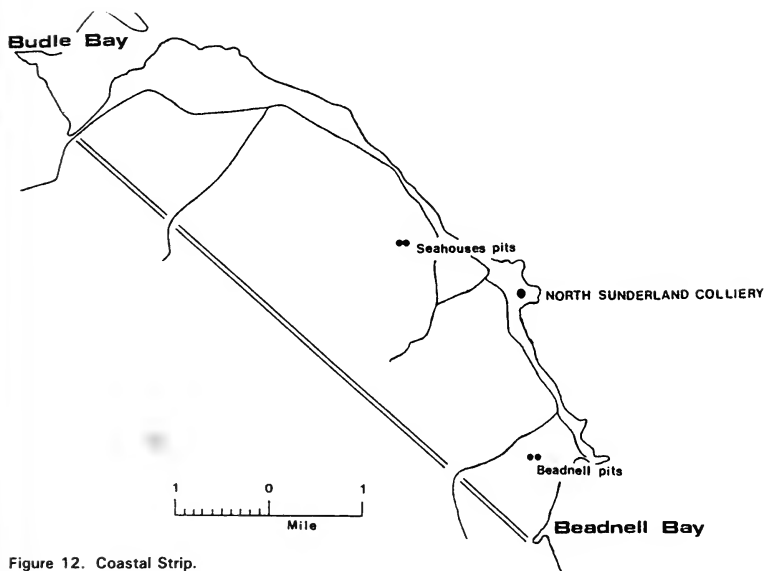


Figure 12. Coastal Strip.

In 1865 there were two old pits to the south of Shoreston Hall, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Seahouses.

Beadnell pits

Borings made in the vicinity of Beadnell revealed numerous coal seams, only two of which exceeded 2 feet in thickness. One of these, the Beadnell Coal, was wrought locally for domestic purposes and limestone burning. The seam was of variable thickness, seldom less than 2 feet 6 inches and generally about 3 feet. At one point it was reported to be 6 feet thick, and of superior quality to any coal in the district. It lay, however, below sea level.⁴⁷ In 1889 members of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club on a visit to Beadnell, left the village for Ebb's Nook and immediately noted subsidences in the field, caused by entry of the sea into the pit, at low water mark, at Tod's Point. The members were informed that legal proceedings confirmed the pit flooding to have been intentionally carried out in 1813 by an adjoining colliery tenant. When Beadnell was listed as a landsale colliery in 1887 the owners were R. Taylor & others, with the manager being R. F. Spence. It was not listed in 1889 but it was reported to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club members in 1890 that Beadnell Colliery 'had recently been repaired by Mr Craster'. By 1899 it was closed because of 'too much water'.

Tod's Point in 1890 was of interest when the sites could still be seen of ancient salt pans, lime kilns and old coal mine shafts.

The kilns and salt pans had almost disappeared into the sea. A map of 1759 showed four draw-kilns in working order, and a windmill in operation at the pit shaft.⁴⁸

CHATTON BLOCK

The southernmost block of the north Northumberland coalfield (Figure 13) has as its boundaries:

Northern	Southern horizontal of the Belford block from Old Lyham to A1 road near Old Mousen.
Eastern	5 miles stretch of A1 from Old Mousen to Brockdam.
Southern	Horizontal from Brockdam to Hepburn.
Western	Vertical from Hepburn to Old Lyham.

Contained within these bounds were the collieries or pits of Chatton, Linkeylaw, Coalhouses, Twizell and Wandylaw.

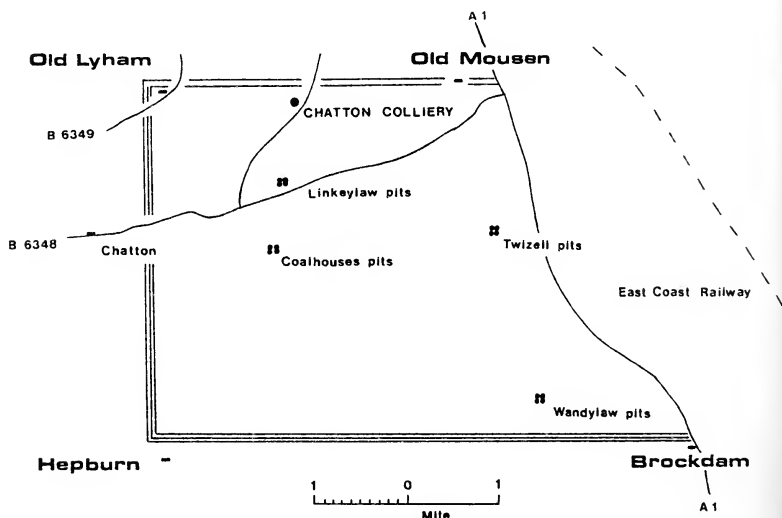


Figure 13. Chatton Block.

Chatton Colliery

Sited 3 miles north-west of Chatton, this colliery was active in the 1840s when it was managed by Mr S. Dryden. The shaft was 25 fathoms in depth to the Cooper Eye Seam. Listed in 1883

and 1884 as a landsale colliery it was owned by the Chatton Coal & Lime Co. It was managed by R. Brown, before being abandoned in 1893, when it was reported that coal reserves were exhausted. However, the colliery reopened in 1897, when owned by Robert Brown, and with a workforce of only:

	Under ground	Above ground
1897	5	2
1898	5	2
1901	4	2
1902	5	2

Chatton Colliery was finally abandoned in January 1903.

Linkeylaw pits

In the vicinity of Linkeylaw, 2 miles WNW of Chatton township, the Cooper Eye was the most worked seam. West of Linkeylaw plantation, near the bend in the road, three shafts were sunk. The first, an air shaft, 25 fathoms deep, was 200 yards due north of the bend; the second, about 100 yards north-west of the air shaft was 15 fathoms deep; and the third, 75 yards to the south-west, was 12 fathoms in depth. The Blackhill Coal was also worked to the north of Linkeylaw plantation.

Coalhouses pits

At Coalhouses, 2 miles due east of Chatton, a 3 feet seam of coal was worked while to the south of this working two seams, the Main Coal and the Blackhill Seam, were wrought.⁴⁹

Twizell pits

Three distinct groups of workings can be identified close to Twizell House, 4 miles south of Belford, on the western side of the A1 road. Immediately west of the South Dean stream a small belt of bell pits marked a workable coal seam, probably the Fawcet. A coal, again likely to be the Fawcet, was tapped at North Wood, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Twizell House. The thickness of this seam is unknown. Old coal pits south of Hemphole plantation and in the dene north of Chuck Bridge seem also to have been in the Fawcet. These workings are thought to have been stopped just north of Chuck Bridge by a 'trouble'.⁵⁰

Wandylaw pits

The workings in the south-eastern corner of the Chatton Block were on Wandylaw Moor. A seam, the Ten-Inch Coal, some 16 feet above the Main Coal, was worked into the final decade of the

19th century. In 1897 Wandylaw Colliery, a listed working, was owned by James Scouler & Co., of Chathill, and managed by John Moody. The Wandylaw Moor workings could also be referred to as being at Clattery.

Opencast mining

In 1986 Northumberland County Council issued a consultation document, *The Coal Industry in Northumberland*, and the only prospect of future mining in north Northumberland was thought to be opencast. Two sites, at Unthank and Allerdean, had earlier been identified for prospecting in a 1982 review. The then British Coal Opencast Executive, in order to establish the presence or absence of coal workable by opencast means, established the existence of substantial reserve of steam-raising coal at the two sites in question — in excess of 9 million tonnes and 12 million tonnes in the Unthank and Allerdean sites respectively. By 1986 British Coal had no plans to work these sites within the ten-year period covered by the local authority review.

In 1986 a private operator, R. & A. Young, received planning permission to excavate coal by opencast mining at Jock's Law, Bowsden. A small labour force removed 70 feet of soil and subsoil to reach the coal. When doing so a series of underground tunnels were discovered that had formerly been used by drift miners. A second opencast site at Lickar Lea has also been worked.⁵¹ The 1986 consultation document listed five areas in Northumberland of possible interest to opencast site operators, one of which includes 'sites within the Scremerston Coal Group south of Berwick upon Tweed'. It would thus be premature to suggest that the closure of Allerdean Drift in 1966 marked the end of north Northumberland coal mining.

Accidents

As Thomson observed, after visiting Greenlaw-walls Colliery in 1833, accidents were uncommon in the mines of the district. 'Inflammable air or carburetted hydrogen' never appeared and the only inconvenience arose from bad ventilation . . . when carbonic acid built up in the extremity of a level and could not be readily expelled. A man, reported Thomson, had lately been killed by this gas. As a consequence of the rarity of underground accidents from gas, no precautions were deemed necessary for the safety of the miners. Safety lamps were not employed, a candle stuck in a piece of clay sufficed. In 1833 the Davy lamp was not known, except to those colliers who had worked in Newcastle mines.⁵²

An accident had occurred in the Southern Sector of the field

seven years before Thomson had gone underground at Greenlaw-walls, and the Berwick weekly newspaper reported⁵³ on the event in October 1826:

FATAL ACCIDENT — At Ford Colliery, on the evening of Thursday, the 12th instant, when Thomas Tait, a youth about 17 years of age, was at the shaft of the pit, a piece of coal fell from a tub that was near the bank, and struck his head with such violence as to deprive him of his senses. He continued in the same state of insensibility from 9 o'clock when the accident happened until 5 the next morning when he expired.

The worst flooding accident in the area under review occurred on the 18th May 1841:⁵⁴

COLLIERY ACCIDENT

On Wed. last week, David Roger, pitman, while working a drift at Chatton Colliery, 'holed' into an old working, where a quantity of water was standing. He instantly gave the warning to his companions — viz. George Dryden, another hewer, James Devine, a rallyman, and Robert Goodwill, a putter, who all set to work and turned the water so as to fill all the other workings before it came into the one where they were. By doing this they were enabled to reach the shaft to safety; but on arriving there to their utter astonishment, there was no one on the bank to rescue them from the approaching danger. For more than two hours they remained at the shaft, using every means in their power to make known their perilous situation, but to no purpose. The water which had been rising all this time, and was still making, had become nearly a yard deep, in the shaft, up to the boys' waists. As the pit was now nearly 'roofed', the only way in which they could save themselves from a watery grave was to return again into the pit, where their prospects were in nowise cheering. If they remained where they were, their death from drowning seemed nearly inevitable; and if they could succeed in reaching the higher ground in the pit they would have bad air to contend with. Out of two evils they chose what seemed the least, and after having made a last and vigorous but unsuccessful shout, they with sad hearts left the light of day, which they never again destined to look upon. After much fatigue and some danger, they reached the other side of the water; but the air was so bad that their candles would not burn, thus rendering their situation a very irksome one. The two men groped their way to the hole through which the water was pouring, and having been fortunate in laying hold of two pieces of prop, they drove one into each side of the aperture, and with stones and rubbish, which they put behind the stakes, they succeeded in stopping the greater part of the water that was pouring forth. But for this fortunate event, they might have been shut up in this place for days, and perhaps have never been got out alive. Nine o'clock in the evening was the hour at which they were to leave the pit, to make way for another set; but as they did not make their appearance when it was fully half an hour past their time, one of those who were on the bank was let down and soon discovered the cause. This was immediately made known at the Redhouse, and all hands there were at work drawing the water to

rescue those who were engulfed; and a boy was sent off to Belford for Mr S. Dryden, the master of the Colliery, who with a few others made no delay in hastening to the spot, where they found the men much fatigued by drawing the water. The barrels were kept hard going until a little after 4 o'clock in the morning, when one of them, who had nearly reached the top of the pit full of water, gave way at the cross bar and fell to the bottom, a distance of 20 fathoms, and broke the other barrel also. This unprovided for event caused great dismay amongst those who had been working so manfully and eagerly to rescue their fellow workmen. However, as little time as possible was lost in procuring another set of barrels; and two men who had been let down into the pit, having discovered that the men and boys were all alive, new vigour was infused into the workmen. Although men had been let down at intervals during the night, this was the first intimation which could be procured of the sufferers being alive. Shortly after the new set of barrels had been put in operation, many fresh hands arrived and were set to work, each appearing anxious to render all the assistance in his power. A little after 11 o'clock, the four sufferers were got up, the boys much exhausted from the effect of the bad air; the men, being stronger, were not so much exhausted. The following is the excuse given by the banksman, who had left his post. Having a sister nearly at the point of death (since dead), some of those who were not at work had been in the habit of relieving him a little sooner than the usual hour, 6 o'clock. About 4 o'clock pm, he saw two youths leave their dwellings, as he considered, to relieve him, and anxious to be home he immediately left, but instead of the youths going direct to the pit, they did not get there until 6 o'clock, when all appeared to be right. From this account it appears that those in the pit had come to the shaft shortly after the banksman had left; and that they had been forced to abandon it only a few minutes before the youths reached the pit. Mr S. Dryden, the master of the colliery, narrowly missed being dashed to pieces, he having been let down, and drawn up again in the barrel only a few minutes before it broke down.

The three accidents detailed for the Southern Sector are no more than a sample of those that occurred in the course of several centuries. Further research will reveal other accidents, both fatal and non-fatal.

Labour relations

The surviving documentation on north Northumberland coal-mining does not give a high priority to working conditions or relationships between employers and men. The first dispute that has been traced was in January 1820, when the pitmen of the district, after refusing to work, were criticised by the editor of the local newspaper:⁵⁵

The pitmen, we believe, have resumed their labours at all the collieries in this neighbourhood. It was natural to suppose that however resolute they could not hold out much longer, for generally speaking, people of their profession are not the best economists in the world. Necessity of course, not duty, compelled them to return

to work. Had they had the smallest regard to duty, or those religious principles which they all profess, and some in a more eminent degree, they would not have allowed their caprice or self-interest to carry them so far as to make them forget that by their delinquency the comforts of their fellow creatures were diminished, and even their existence endangered. Whatever misunderstandings might be between them and their employers, they should have remembered that the public has no concern with them. The public will henceforth know how to appreciate their merits, and will, no doubt, take precautionary measures to prevent the recurrence of such inconveniences as they have lately been subjected to at this inclement season.

Though the collieries are generally at work, they are unable to satisfy the demands of the district that has been these two weeks at least on short allowance. Certain we are, that but for the seasonable arrival of three vessels with coals from Blyth, this town must have suffered very great hardships, as the stocks previously laid in were either exhausted or nearly so.

The editorial comment was not without bias. A small workforce, like that of the district, was at a distinct disadvantage when attempting to negotiate with the masters to improve their lot.

Nevertheless, in the infancy of the trade union movement there were signs of agitation in north Northumberland. At Durham Quarter Sessions on the 12th January 1825, nine local pitmen were found guilty of riot and assault at West Allerdean and each was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, and, at the end of the sentence, each to enter into his own recognisance, in the sum of £20, to keep the peace for 12 months. The defendants, with the exception of one, were colliers at Murton Colliery. They were all members of a brotherhood, who subscribed a certain weekly sum to support each other when they were in dispute with their masters or when they refused to work. Major Robert Johnson of Scremerston, who also had collieries in the Murton area, had after earlier troubles with the brotherhood men, resolved to employ no more of them. He thus replaced the 'trouble makers' with Scremerston men whom he, in turn, replaced with men from Newcastle.

What had happened was as follows: Monday the 13th September 1824 was Shoreswood Feast and in Mary Dodds' public house at West Allerdean the nine accused had attacked some of Johnson's men. It was argued, on behalf of the defendants, that they belonged to a set of men who were perhaps more orderly, more industrious, and more submissive to the laws, than any other labouring class in the country. In any of the manufacturing districts, the workmen carried their opposition to the will of their masters to a far greater extent than ever was or ever could be attributed to the pitmen defendants. The attorney for the defence also contended that since Major Johnson had taken

most of the collieries in the district, competition in the trade was greatly reduced. He was, therefore, able to pay his workmen just what wages he pleased. Johnson had not treated his men with the kindness and consideration which other masters had done. Was it not fair that men could combine for the protection of their own interest? What had been termed a formidable 'riot and assault' was no more than a drunken brawl.⁵⁶ The law, as indicated, took its course.

A second example of poor labour relations came to light in Berwick's magistrates' court on 16th November 1857 when Alexander Robison and John Robison were charged with being unlawfully absent from their contracted service with the owners of Scremerston Colliery. They had, as coal miners, agreed for the term of one year, from the previous 12th May, wages of 4s. 4d. for each darg⁵⁷ of 25½ bolls of coals. It was ruled that the two accused would be punished by each forfeiting the sum of £1. 7s. 6d. being part of the wages due to them.⁵⁸ The mid-19th century employers were determined that contracts would be honoured. The yearly bond was still a grievance amongst north Northumberland miners in 1873. A press report⁵⁹ provided the detail of employment issues that seemed likely to lead to strike action:

THREATENED STRIKE OF MINERS NEAR BERWICK

The miners, working at the collieries of Shoreswood, Scremerston, Lowick, Bite-about, Ford Moss, and Berwick Hill, all in the neighbourhood of Berwick, held a meeting at Ancroft, on Saturday [4th Jan], at which between 200 and 300 attended. But for the disagreeable state of the weather there would have been more present, but the long distances which many had to come kept them away. Mr Frank Hope, Ancroft, was called upon to preside. The Chairman said they were all aware what they had met there for. There were grievances which they were labouring under, and which they wished to have removed, and this could only be done by united action, and he was happy to say that at present they were all united. He alluded to the present high price of coal. Lately the masters in that neighbourhood increased the price by 2s. 6d. per ton. What did the men get? An increase of threepence per ton. That would show the public that it was not the working man that was the cause of the high price of coal. It was the master. There were more grievances, which would be spoken to by others, and he claimed for each a patient hearing (Applause). Mr James Lindsay, Shoreswood, the representative of the miners in this district to the Miners' Association of Northumberland, congratulated the miners present on having joined the association, from which, in their attempt to redress their wrongs, they would receive great benefits. In the first place, they would have to agree to the abolition of the binding system, which would take place on the 12th of May. The 'darg' system, by which they gave the masters 22 cwt to the ton, while the masters only gave to the buyer 20 cwt, would also have

to be abolished. It was a grand thing for the masters to be able to save a couple of cwt upon every ton. He had spoken to Mr Burt, the secretary of the association, on this point, and he had promised that were it abolished the miners would have the assistance of the association. He also alluded to the Mining Act recently passed, which protected boys under 16 years from being kept in the pit too many hours (Applause). Mr R. Burnet, Shoreswood, agreed with the former speakers. He said that the yearly binding was murder, the long hours they had to work was nothing less than manslaughter, and the 'darg' system would force the men to commit 'suicide'. Mr Luke Halliday, Bite-about, also recounted the grievances of the miners, and expressed a hope that in the attempt to redress them every one would do his best. Mr James Young, Ford Moss, moved 'That the yearly binding be abolished at the 12th of May' (Applause). Mr James Lindsay seconded the motion which was carried with great enthusiasm. Mr Luke Halliday moved 'That in future they only work six hours on the face' (Hear, hear). Mr Lindsay seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr Lindsay then moved 'That the "darg" system be abolished in this district, and that they agree only to weight prices, as by Act of Parliament'. Mr Burnet seconded the motion, which was agreed to. Mr James Young moved 'That they agree to abolish night work', which was a great grievance. Mr James Lindsay seconded the motion which was carried amid great applause. The proceedings lasted nearly two hours, and the men were very orderly and unanimous, and were not slow to declare that if the terms were not agreed to by the 12th May, the result would be a general strike.

The Ancroft meeting took place a fortnight before the Coal Mines Regulations Act passed into law and its various provisions took effect.⁶⁰ As a counter action to the men's resolve to strike, it was reported locally 'that at the close of the present arrangements, the masters or lessees of collieries will not employ any union men'.⁶¹ Then in April 1873 there was an indication that the management of Scremerston Colliery was prepared to challenge the labour force when it placed an advertisement in a local weekly newspaper.⁶²

SCREMERSTON COLLIERY

WANTED, at this Colliery; a number of MEN
for Shift Work, and Boys from 13 years of
age and upwards to Put and Drive.
Families will have House and Fire Coal found.
Apply to R. FAIRBAIRN at the Colliery.

Some of the men's grievances were met by the Coal Mines Regulations Act and working conditions improved. The threatened strike did not materialise. The masters, for their part, were to realise that trade unionism was a force to be reckoned with in the industry.

Consequences

The present paper concludes the survey of the coal mines of north Northumberland. Berwickhill's unique development over four centuries, 1500-1900, was largely determined by an unusual mine ownership, the burgesses of Berwick. Although the colliery, in its final phase, identified with Scremerston, it was, for most of its long history, Berwick's own coal mine. To its south the Scremerston triangle represented the hub of the mining district. Here were the only medium-sized mines in what was essentially a district of small pits.

When the foremost colliery viewer of the first half of the 19th century, John Buddle, gave evidence, on the 6th May 1829, on the state of the coal trade he informed a select committee of the House of Lords⁶³ that the deepest shaft pit he knew was 180 fathoms, while the shallowest was 23 fathoms, into very inferior coal. Thus, with the deepest in north Northumberland being Greenwich at 110 fathoms, it and other Scremerston pits ranked as medium to deep. The remainder were shallow and the vast majority, as Buddle indicated, led to inferior coal. The coals mined in the sweep of country from Duddo to Wandylaw did not match those of Scremerston, in extent or quality. Mining in the southern sector was more uncertain than in the triangle or at Berwickhill. Coal was carted, from an early date, into the Scottish border country from Ford Moss and other neighbouring pits but the workings existed primarily to supply local domestic needs and fire lime kilns, and according to the press report of 1820, above, were incapable, at that time, of meeting local demands.

The cruel geology of the Scremerston triangle intensified southwards. Cramped working conditions, wet seams and poor ventilation persisted throughout the district. While irregular or part-time working were both unpopular in mining communities they were features of the district that could ease the lot of the pitman. Adverse conditions meant that coal was seldom won easily in north Northumberland.

It has always been the tragedy of the miner that no one sees him at work. Because of this the hardships and dangers faced by underground workers can never be fully appreciated. This of course applied to pitmen everywhere. In a darkness so thick and palpable as to seem almost solid the coalface moved forward and the collier went where man had never gone before. The most northerly miners of England accepted the lot of miners everywhere. But the working conditions they faced, by United Kingdom standards, were primitive and extreme. Hopefully, any future extraction of coal in the district will be opencast.

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8. Borne out by the Mines Dept (1928). *Catalogue of plans of abandoned mines I*. London: HMSO, 25.
9. Berwick Record Office (hereafter BRO), DE 11, 30 September 1788.
10. Included as exhibit 15 in *The Northumberland Pitman* exhibition, mounted at Northumberland's County Record Office, Melton Park, North Gosforth, in 1971.
11. **Score**: A standard number of corves or tubs of coal at each colliery, upon which the hewers' prices for working were paid. These were called score prices.
Greenwell, G. C. (1888). *A glossary of terms used in the coal trade of Northumberland and Durham*. London: Bemrose, 72-73.
12. As noted in part I of this work, a boll, or coal measure, contained 34.899 imperial gallons and its first recorded use at Berwickhill Colliery was in 1724.
13. **Shaft Eyes**: uncertain what this term meant, possibly another pit or working.
14. **Redding**: a term met in part II of this work (Bainbridge, n. 1 above, 166), it seems likely to have come from the north country word 'red', to put in order, to clear, to disentangle (Brockett, J. T. (1825) *A glossary of north country words*. Newcastle upon Tyne. Printed: T. & J. Hodgson, 173). Thus, the mining term 'redding', which is not included in Greenwell, op cit., appears to refer to preparing the coal face or to the removing of stone when extending a gallery.
15. As in parts I and II, official publications have been drawn upon without specific references being quoted.
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19. BRO, DE 42, 1885.
20. In the 1960s and 1970s, when the writer directed several industrial archaeological courses at Ford Castle, a large quantity of field and documentary material built up on the Ford Moss workings. This has been drawn upon in the present work and while specific references are not quoted it should be

emphasised that the Delaval Papers, that relate to the Ford area, provide a wealth of information. These are held by the Northumberland Record Office.

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26. *The Berwick Advertiser*, 18 June 1880, 3.
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34. Raine, op cit. (n. 16), 161.
35. Bainbridge (n. 1), 153.
36. Carruthers, op cit. (n. 2), 26.
37. Ibid., 25.
38. Ibid., 19.
39. Ibid., 19-21.
40. Ibid., 27-30.
41. Ibid., 23-24.
42. Ibid., 161.
43. *The British Gazette, & Berwick Advertiser*, 26 March 1808, 1.
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52. Thomson, op cit. (n. 17), 87-89.
53. *The Berwick Advertiser*, 21 October 1826. 4.
54. Ibid., 29 May 1841, 4.
55. *The British Gazette, and Berwick Advertiser*, 22 January 1820, 4.
56. *The Berwick Advertiser*, 22 January 1825, 2.

57. Bainbridge (n. 3), 70.
58. Northumberland Record Office, P 11, 16 November 1857.
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60. **Coal Mines Regulation Act** dealt with in:
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61. *The Berwick Journal*, 10 January 1873, 2.
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BORDER WOODLANDS II — ROXBURGHSHIRE

C. O. Badenoch

Scottish Natural Heritage, Galashiels

This is the second of two papers in the Club's area, which deals with the findings of the (then) Nature Conservancy Council's Provisional *Inventory of Ancient, Semi-Natural and Long Established Woodlands in Scotland* in the Borders.

Research was not exhaustive or done by professional historians being based on work carried out on botanical studies and records in the late 1980s by field staff. There is no doubt that many farm and estate records and plans will hold valuable further clues.

This paper refers to Roxburghshire District, some relevant data for that District being included especially in the stratigraphic pollen evidence of the previous paper on Berwickshire.

The Physical Base:

The District of Roxburgh occupies an almost rectangular area of about 1541 sq. km. (595 sq. miles) or 33% of the Borders Region, along the axis of the River Teviot — the largest primary tributary of the Tweed. To the south and east the District is bounded by the Cheviot Hills and the national Border. An historical anomaly of this boundary is the inclusion of some of the North Tyne catchment between Peel Fell and Carter Fell in Kielderhead. The main tributaries of the Teviot system in the north Cheviots are the Kale, Oxnam, Jed, Rule and Slitrig waters lying almost parallel to one another, at almost regular intervals and separated by moderately high (c. 1200 feet, 365 m.) interfluves.

Westwards the District abuts Annandale and Eskdale District along the Teviot-Esk watershed of the Langholm-Newcastleton Hills, Hermitage and Teviothead. From Teviothead the District boundary descends across the stepped plateaux of the lower hills between the Ettrick and Borthwick Waters, and the Ale and Teviot waters, prior to its descent into the Tweed valley. A northern angle takes in part of the Eden catchment from which the boundary turns east along the small volcanic ridges between Smailholm and Stichill, to meet the River Tweed at Birgham and the national Border at Carham.

Reorganisation of Local Government in 1975 formed the 'new' District and resulted in the revision of the old county boundary with c. 16 sq. kms gained from Berwickshire, and c. 203 sq. kms lost to the 'new' Ettrick and Lauderdale District.

Geology:

The underlying geology is complex, the western part being mainly composed of Silurian age flags, grits, greywackes and shales (both Wenlockian and Llandovery) which are much folded and inclined. Locally they contain marly grits with calcareous nodules and fossiliferous beds in the greywackes. Smaller areas of Wenlockian sediments occur away from the main Silurian mass at the Riccarton Inlier between Hawick and Newcastleton (in Carboniferous rock) and along the northern edge of the Cheviot lavas at Wauchope, Edgerston and Oxnam.

The Lower Old Red Sandstone is represented mainly by the Cheviot Volcanic Series along the Cheviot massif, north-east of Carter Bar.

Upper Old Red Sandstone rocks occupy a rough square centred on Jedburgh. However, a long faulted strip of UORS sediments runs south-west from this main sheet towards Riccarton and Langholm, and other smaller eroded outliers occur elsewhere. The main geological site interest of the District lies in the unconformable junctions between the highly inclined Silurian strata and these more horizontal, overlying, Upper Old Red Sandstones.

Distinction between the Upper Old Red Sandstone and the beginning of the Carboniferous deposits in the area is unclear in many of the sedimentary rocks. However the 'Kelso Traps' are a series of basaltic lavas occurring in the base of the Carboniferous and lying in a great horse-shoe shape round the town of Kelso from Smailholm, through Stichill, Makerstoun, Roxburgh and into Sprouston, south of the Tweed.

East of Kelso the carboniferous cement stones of the Calciferous Sandstone Series extend eastwards to form the base of the 'Berwickshire' Merse. These strata also occur along the Border from Leithope Forest, just east of Carter Bar, westwards to Wauchope, Newcastleton and Riccarton. These are the main constituents though there are small areas of Carboniferous Limestones in the extreme south-west and small igneous intrusions.

Later rocks are almost absent from the District with the exception of the remarkable Acklinton dyke of Tertiary Age which bisects the District from Alemuir to Catcleuch at the northern end of its long run to the Northumberland coast.

Landform:

Prior to the eruption of the Cheviot lavas in the Upper Old Red Sandstone era, the Silurian sediments of the District were subject to intense lateral pressure and folding, giving rise to steep

highly-compressed strata variably dipping along a north-east to south-west axis. These surfaces were much eroded and exaggerated by glacial flow along the same axis, and can be seen in the corrugated topography of the north-west part of the District and around Hawick. Later rocks, however, have less intensive folding and dip more gently.

The primary drainage patterns and valley features of the District had been established prior to the Tertiary era and by Pliocene times drainage was similar to the present day.

Ice flows of the Pleistocene were mostly from the gathering areas of the Galloway and Tweedsmuir Hills and, to a much lesser extent, from the Cheviot. The smoothing and eroding of the upper plateaux, differential deposition of huge till plains in the valley systems and exaggeration of volcanic knolls into crag-and-tail features (e.g. Smailholm) are evident now, with, perhaps most spectacular of all, the great drumlin field of the Merse and Tweedside. Post glacial retreat and fluvio-glacial activity also produced various drainage and depositional features. These were most obvious in the modification of the Jed/Oxnam course, changes in Bowmont Water and the much documented capture of Kale Water by Teviot — all probably the result of damming by the relict valley glaciers of Teviot and Tweed. In the same area overflow channels (Morebattle, etc.), sand and gravel deposits (Eckford), sub-glacial streams (Linton Loch) and river terracing (Kelso) occur.

Climate:

Despite the range of altitude (<18-608 m.), less than one-fifth of Roxburgh lies over 305 m. (1,000 feet) in a thin strip to the south and west (but excluding Liddesdale). The District is one of the driest (rainfall range 635-1,778 mm; <25-70 inches) and least oceanic in Scotland, with extremes of exposure confined to a few areas in the south and west: Langholm-Newcastleton Hills, Peel Fell and Cauldcleuchhead. High summer temperatures keep the relative humidity low although the phenomenon of North Sea 'haar' extends unusually far inland up the Tweed valley in May and June. The best summary of climatic features is obtained from the maps and papers of Birse and Dry (1970). Birse and Robertson (1970) and Birse (1971) of the Macaulay Institute for Soils Research, from which Table 1 is compiled. The bulk of the District falls into Hemi-oceanic, north temperate or Hemi-boreal climate more akin to the Lothians and Berwickshire Merse than the other Border Districts.

Table One (see text for sources)

	District Range	
	<i>Lowland (East of Kelso)</i>	<i>Upland (Cauldcleuch and Peel Fell)</i>
Accumulated temperature above 5.6° in Day Degrees C.	< 1375°	550-825°
Accumulated frost in Day Degrees C. below 0°	Moderate winters 50-110° (mean c. 70°)	Rather severe winters 110-230°
Exposure based on average annual wind speed relative to known tree/shrub growth	Sheltered < 2.6m/second	Very exposed 6.2-8.0m/second
Potential water deficit	Dry lowland < 75 mm	Wet upland 0 mm (summer rainfall exceeds evapo-transpiration by > 500 mm)

Early Forest History: Pollen and Stratigraphic Evidence

Pollen and stratigraphic studies are few and, unfortunately, some relate solely to Devensian (late glacial) studies which are scarcely relevant here and none are known from Liddesdale which, because of its south-western aspect and climate, might have been expected to have a quite distinctive woodland composition compared with the rest of the District, and more similar to Dumfriesshire and the Cumbrian coastal plain.

The extreme north-east of the District may well accord with the results published for Threepwood Moss (Durno, 1967) and Mannion (1979) described in the previous paper (q.v.). The most salient feature here is the importance of Birch and Hazel throughout the upper column, into Neolithic, followed in importance by Alder, and only then by mixed Oakwood.

In the east of the District some indication is given by the stratigraphic and carbon dating studies of Switsur and West (1973) and Hibbert & Switsur (1976) at Din Moss, near Kelso, and palynological limnological and stratigraphic work of Mannion (1975, 1979) and Linton Loch, Morebattle.

In summary these investigations indicate an arboreal invasion (largely Birch and Pine) with declining open-ground species by 9824-190 years Before Present (BP). A marked rise of Hazel follows with Oak and Elm values increasing steadily, with Pine values remaining constant and Birch dominant until circa 7300 years ago when Alder appears.

Between 6500 and 5300 years (BP) the climatic optimum is approached and mixed Oak and Elm + Alder forest is significant, with Alder forming up to 50% of the arboreal pollen. Birch is well represented, but Pine low.

The Elm decline is dated at 5341 — 70 years BP and thereafter the herb and graminid values increase into the Neolithic Alder and mixed Oak forest predominating while Elm, Birch and Pine values decrease.

In the south, on the Tweed-Solway shed, above Liddesdale, Durno (1967) investigated a site on saddle-peat at Note o' the Gate, in the Peel Fell area. Here the pattern was not dissimilar except for the marked dominance of Alder right through the column from the Atlantic period. Mixed Oak forest was a constant denoting its 'position of considerable importance in the forest of the Border country'. But Pine is sparse and Durno states 'there is no evidence to suggest that Pinewoods had flourished in this area'. Anderson (1967) also considers that Pine was only a minor constituent mainly on the glacial sands of the Tweed valley, to the north.

Preliminary results of recent work by Bell (unpublished) and Tight (1987) from Reading University in the central (Adderstonlee and Woodhead Mosses) and western parts (W. Branxholme Moss and Kingside Fen) of the District would indicate that lower areas of Teviotdale had mixed Oak/Elm forest while the western heights and border with Ettrick shows the greater preponderance of Alderwood plus Birch/Hazel as on the southern edge, with Oak at favourable locations.

Ash seems to have been a species of the climatic optimum and thereafter, with little evidence before then. It is a usual component of the basic, often flushed clays of mixed Elm woodland with Oak which occupy the richer valleysides and deans of the Silurian and Carboniferous rocks. *Tilia* (Lime, unspecified) and Hornbeam also appear in the pollen record at the south-eastern sites — Din Moss and Linton — perhaps surprisingly for such thermophilic species. However neither appears to persist into the Sub-Atlantic period.

Neolithic to Iron Age:

The area supported increasing settlement from Neolithic times (Smith, 1982) and Mannion (1975) found charcoal layers in Linton Loch which might have been the result of slash-and-burn although compared with the Continent, Scotland has little evidence of this activity.

Anderson (1967, p. 62) considered that during the Iron Age the valleys on rich rocks and the hill slopes of the northern region of the Southern Uplands would have 'choked' with forest. There must, however, have been considerable clearance of woodland when the number and distribution of Iron Age and earlier settlements are considered.

Tipping (1996) has, more recently, started to research the evidence of mineral sediment deposition especially in the Bowmont Valley and at Yetholm Loch and considers that a wide degree of forest clearance in that area must have taken place in the Iron Age. The situation for heavier, damper, less accessible and agriculturally desirable Silurian-derived clays in the western part of the District remains to be seen.

Roman:

The Roman occupation and period of military control probably had a greater impact on woodland in Roxburgh than anywhere else in the Borders except round Trimontium, mostly along the main route of Dere Street and its subsidiary grid between fortlets, signal stations and marching camps — Chew Green (Northumberland), Woden Law, Pennymuir, Cappuck, Chesters, Berwick (Devil's Causeway).

Roman weaponry has been found locally (Selkirk) in association with Urus (Auroch) bones and skulls. This animal was probably the major native grazing animal and must have occupied open scrub forest or large clearings of high forest where grassland predominated.

Anglian:

The Dark Ages remain so. While locally there may have been a re-advance of some scrub and coppice woodland cover on ground formerly cleared, the continuation of native tribal development and its passage into the Northumbrian kingdom of Bernicia in the mid-500s give no reason to suggest a major re-forestation. Anderson (1967) having reviewed pre-historical evidence considers that what he calls 'the forest of Jed' covered large tracts of Roxburgh in post-Roman times with heavy deciduous forest in the Merse in which there were islands of open grassland and Birch and Pine stands; but all this is conjecture. Some of the Anglian names — Bowden, Howden, Redden, Hadden — may indicate forest clearing although there can be Celtic and Danish explanations of the names. The advent of the much more efficient Anglian plough must also have had implication for forest cover as heavier soils were thus made available for cultivation. Bede records corn cultivation by the 7th century on Bowmont well into the northern slopes of the Cheviots, where there were conspicuous Anglian settlements such as Sprouston, Yetholm and Yeavinger.

12th Century:

The major ecclesiastical developments and their associated

agrarian expansion have been the next major punctuation mark on Roxburgh forests. The monastic expansion is impressive with priories at Canonbie, Coldstream, Eccles (1156), Dryburgh, Jedburgh, Kelso (1128), Melrose (1136) and Roxburgh, and numerous 'attached' cells or chapels such as Mericoingsla (Mervinslaw, Camptown). The effects of the pannage, pasturage and cropping must have been considerable. In 1147 at Roxburgh David I gifted the whole tithe of his coppice.

A charter in Abbotsrule dated 1153 refers to rights of wood and plain, and further west charters refer to 'Vuirherwood', 'Nether Harwood', 'Kirkwood' and 'Hareswoodhill'. Charters relating to Jed forest contain names suggesting at least proportion of woodland: 'Akiebrae', 'Castlewood', 'Castlewodeburn', 'Woodbetleyis' (Anderson, pp. 97-98).

But the drier north Cheviot face fared particularly badly; Anselm of Molle granted to the monks of Melrose rights in his wood of 'Molope' (Mowlhope, Molle) to take as much brushwood as one horse could carry away. A liberty to brushwood was also granted to Kelso Abbey in 1198. Eight years before Kelso also had liberty to graze 700 sheep and 120 cattle and to take from the wood materials for sheep-cotes and leave their stock at large. This last must be a rarity for the period.

Around the same time reference is made to a point above 'Halseberge' where the wood and arable land met, of wood and meadow in Molle, and between Molle and Hulescheschou ('Hyllohishou'). Anderson interprets this as possibly Hoselaw, 12 kilometres north but it is more probably Elisheugh 2 km north. In neighbouring Morebattle, Kelso Abbey held by 1180 the liberty to graze 1000 sheep in the area called 'Pranwrsete', although this was later reduced to 400 (see Anderson, 1967).

13th Century:

By 1236 Alexander had granted the liberty of free forest in Molle to Melrose, and in 1279 this right was given also to William de Sprouston for other areas of 'Mow' by John de Vesci, Lord of Alnwick and Sprouston (Gilbert, 1979, p. 185).

In 1288 John Cumin (Comyn), bailiff for the King at Jedworth, charged himself rent for a 'new park' on the place used for the Queen's stud. There are also entries for sales of deadwood (Exchequer Rolls) and for 900 perches (4950 yards) of ditch and hedge (fosse and haye) constructed around both the wood and meadow at Jedworth, possibly at Ferniehurst (Innes 1860, *Scotland in the Middle Ages*, quoted by Anderson).

In 1288 timber was carried to Jedburgh castle from the lands of 'Sweeny' — i.e. the Swinnie, now a post-war Forestry Commission plantation on heather moor.

Pannage also must have been widespread although the references found are few and there are references to grants at Werk (1266) and Redale (1288) on the Northumberland border.

14th Century:

The whittling away of the woodland resource continued through the early 14th century by which time Kelso had been granted 'stac and slac' in Scrogges wood 'Altonburn' (Attonburn, on Bowmont) for timber for securing their sheep and making rods to repair their plough (Innes, 1850-55, *Origines Parochiales Scotiae* quoted by Anderson).

Ridpath (1848) refers to Barbour relating an engagement c. 1316 between Lord Douglas and the Earl of Richmond, who commanded on the English marches and led 10,000 men to attack Douglas in Jed forest and 'provided them with axes to hew down the forest itself, which was one of the securest retreats of their enemies'. Douglas had, 'with the materials supplied' erected 'comfortable huts for his men and a habitation for himself on the haugh at Lintalee'.

At the later punitive invasion by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, c. 1385 the English historian Knighton is quoted by Anderson as stating that it was possible at one time to hear the sound of 80,000 (or 24,000?) axes felling timber in the woods and that the timber cut 'was given as fodder to the fire'. Presumably this devastation was confined to the Borders and Lothians since Lancaster withdrew from Edinburgh.

Some idea of declining local timber resources became apparent at this time. The Exchequer Rolls give records of 240 'Estland burdis' imported for the repair of the Minorite Church at Roxburgh in 1333, with another 530 seized at Berwick. At Roxburgh Castle in 1386 the English garrison required to purchase wood for its repair from the north of England — although admittedly there may have been some local resistance to supply! (Anderson p. 131).

15th-16th Centuries:

By the late mediaeval and Stuart period it is evident that sheep farming and pastoralism had taken over from forest and hunting as the main land resources. Timber for a siege at Roxburgh Castle in 1460 was brought from as far as Glenlyon, in Perthshire. Jed forest in particular had suffered from the rise in pastoralism and the incessant Anglo-Scottish warring. Some woods were left however and Anderson cites a charter (1558) detailing 'Chapmansyde with woods thereof', 'Over Bonchester with woods', 'Gaithouscott with woods', 'Firth with teinds and

woods', 'Castlewood' etc. However these were clearly small parts of farm holdings, not extensive tracts. The same author quotes the Earl of Surrey (1523) observing Ferniehurst at Jedburgh that 'stode marvelous strongly within a great woode'.

John Major's *Description of Scotland* 1521 (ed. P. H. Brown, 1893) says, 'In the Southern Part of Scotland, forests are few for which reason coal is burned and stone, peat or turf and not wood . . .'.

By the 1540s John Leland (c. 1535-43) wrote of adjacent Northumberland, '. . . be no forests excepte Chivot hills, where is much brush-wood, and some okke . . . but the great wood of Chiveot is spoyled now and crokyed old trees and schrubs remayne'.

In the late 16th century Sir Robert Carey set up a camp somewhere in the 'wastes' of the moors, near the head of the North Tyne. 'The chief outlaws at our coming fled and betook themselves to a large and great forest . . . which was called Tarras. It was of that strength and so surrounded with bogs and marsh grounds and thick bushes and shrubs as they feared not the force nor power of England nor Scotland so long as they were there' (Mares 1972). This would seem to imply that there was no woodland cover in which outlaws could confidently hide in a full 200 square kilometres of the Bewcastle Fells, Larriston Fells, Liddesdale, Hermitage and Roan Fell area.

It is striking how many of the references of the 16th century, e.g. in the valleys of Rule and Jed, tie in with the woodlands surveyed by T. Pont at the end of the century which survey formed the basis for Blaeu's Atlas, 1650, almost the first reliable map found. They include several of the 'core' of ancient woodland found today.

17th Century:

Following the Union of Crowns and the beginning of more lasting Border peace the Scots Privy Council in 1605 described Liddesdale and Roxburgh, including the cutting of wood by all and sundry so 'spoyling of the haill gayme' and 'destroyand of the wodis and treis' (*Register of the Privy Council*, Series I, Vol. vii).

In 1606 the King complained against various Elliots and Armstrongs who continued this habit and in August 1611 members of the same families were accused of hunting in the Cheviots, spoiling the woods and making trouble with the people there (*Register of the Privy Council*, Series I, Vol. vii). In the same year action was taken against various of the Turnbulls in Wauchope, who were accused of cutting 'growand trayis within the woidis of Spotesyde . . .', 100 'birk trayes', 500 'grit aikis', 300 'allouris', 400 'haisailles'. They 'has waistit and destroyit

the saidis woidis' (Pitcairn, 1833).

Buccleuch lands in Hermitage were also ravaged by men from Teviotdale who cut in the wood of 'Gorrumberrie' (Gorrenbery) upwards of 440 Alders and other trees ' . . . thai haif left few or no growand treis at all thairuntill, the same being formalie replensheist with grite stoin of all kyndis of growand tries' (*Register of the Privy Council*, Series I, Vol. ii, 1618).

On Teviot some care of the dwindling resource was occurring as there was a forester looking after the woods at Branxholme and Whithope in 1657 (SRO: Buccleuch Muniments GD 224 Box 943/23).

In 1682 there was some discussion as to whether the park at 'Branksholme' should be fenced and kept as wood 'efter the dyke is vuilt and the old Roolts cutt' (SRO: Buccleuch Muniments GD 224 Box 943/23). Scott of Harwood, tenant in Braidhaugh in 1663, was accused of cutting Ash at Branxholme park 2 'greit treis', a great Elm and the only Oak of any worth together with other Ash and Birch. In defence he cited the 300 trees he had protected at Braidhaugh. The Buccleuch records also give accounts of the use of native and imported timber, e.g. 20 great trees for the new house at Dinley (Hermitage) (SRO: ED 224 Box 405) and Scandinavian timber hauled from Eyemouth to Hawick in 1686 (SRO: BD 224 939 28 quoted by Whyte, 1979). A survey of Buccleuch woods in Liddesdale revealed that 'from the head of Liddesdale to Blaikburne foot . . . there has been several woods belonging to Her Grace both in Liddle and Hermitage water which are now so much waisted that there is not the least hope of a new growth' (SRO: Buccleuch Muniments GD 224 Box 935).

Fraser (1878) repeats the story of the Grieve family who told that 'formerly' a man could ride on a white horse for the 4-5 miles between Todrig (on Borthwick) to Castlehill (on Teviot) without anyone seeing the horse for the thickness of the leaves.

Elsewhere in the district the picture was much the same. From the Baron Court book of Stichill quoted by Whyte the offence of cutting green timber in the proprietor's woods was the most common cause of prosecution of tenants by the landlord, a reflection of the shortage of native timber.

MacFarlane's *Geographical Collections* bear out the generality in the *Description of the Sherifdom of Roxburgh* written by W. Scott of Harden and Andrew Ker of Sunlaws, around 1649. 'The woods are Branxholm Wood, Colve Wood, Ancram Wood, Ellndean Wood and Birkwood . . .'. 'Also in the shire is great store of game and store of catell but no other elding but Peats and heath.'

Later in the *Collections* under 'Information concerning Teviotdale, otherwise called the Shire of Roxburgh' (p.172) is

stated: 'There was abundance of woods here, which are now altogether cut down and decayed for want of haining. There is no place named by any Forest within this Shire except Jedward Forest. . . . ' . . . as for Parks there is but few of old except Branhholme, which is Buccleuchs Chief House and Hellidean (Holydean) which belongs to Roxburgh and Fairnirhurst Park which belongs to the Lord Jedburgh and the Park of Ancram. There are diverse Inclosures made for accomodation about several houses which scarcely deserve the name of Parks . . . '.

Smout (1960) also points out the agricultural and urban architectural changes which required increasing timber for bridges, churches, mills, mill dams, houses, barrels etc. The paper also cites disasters such as the blaze which destroyed Kelso in 1684 — he fails to mention the previous fire of 1645 (Moffat, 1985) or later one of 1742 (Trainer, 1985). Such town fires must have seriously depleted any remaining local timber supplies.

18th Century:

Douglas (1798) records 608 acres of 'natural wood' in the county out of a total woodland of 5290 acres. He specifically refers to natural wood at Hermitage, and Slitrig, with good woodland in Rule Water and Jed Water. Measurements of several large trees, including what may have been two ancient pollards, are given at Ancrum, Ferniehurst (one of the trees still remained in 1988!), Friars and at Cessford castle.

Somerville's record in the *Old Statistical Account* (c. 1792) also mentions that the trees at Ancrum are among the oldest in the County, and Bowden (Blaikie, 1794, OSAS) had 'some old wood of no great extent'. Other parishes with woods were:

Castleton — natural woods along the banks of the rivers, especially Hermitage and Liddle;

Crailing — on Oxnam Water;

Hawick — mostly scrub trees given;

Jedburgh — apparently reduced but now subject to coppice regrowth.

Wood and scrub were also noted at Mangerton, Flatt, Blackburn-foot, Tarras, Road, Mosspeeble, Bilhope and Branhholme Park in the Buccleuch surveys. The Buccleuch chamberlains, Pringle and Watt, also refer to the great number of 'heasles that are growing everywhere if wedd and hained in time comeing wou'd yeild money for hoops and the like' (SRO: Buccleuch Muniments GD224, Box 935).

19th Century:

Planting was well advanced and grazing pressures on unfenced natural woods increased. Anderson extracted the 1845 *New Statistical Account* figures giving 363 acres of natural woodland in four parishes of which over 65% was from Jed. However no mention is made of returns from Wilton, St Boswells, Crailing, Ashkirk, Minto, Hawick and Castleton, all of which are known from cartographic evidence to have had some vestiges of natural woodland at the time.

Present Status of Woodland:

As can be seen from the above, native woodland in Roxburgh, as in other Border Districts, has reached a crisis point where the few fragmented primary woodland stands may not be adequate to sustain viable populations of dependent wildlife species in the Region. Table 2 gives approximate figures for the relative proportions of the main woodland categories in the District from NCC Phase One Survey Data as at 1976. Felling, over-grazing and conversion of primary woodland sites continues, although the severity or reduction is not so extreme as in parts of Ettrick and Lauderdale. Recent controls over broadleaf woodland management have slowed the rate of reduction. Large parts of Roxburgh contain no native woodland at all. In 40 kilometres along the north face of the Cheviots between Mindrum and Wauchope only five primary sites are extant and the largest is only 16 ha. This area lacks the streamside and cleuch woodlands that are of importance in Liddesdale and Ettrick & Lauderdale. Net decline of broad-leaved and mixed woodland generally — i.e. not merely native wood — since 1945 is of the order of 40% in that area of the District within the altitudinal limits of cultivation (Edinburgh University/NCC data).

Alderwood, which, from stratigraphical evidence, was once widespread in the southern part of the District and never gave way to Oak forest, is now almost extinct and no Birchwoods exist of any size. Valley woods on Rule, Slitrig, Jed and Liddle are the least modified in the district and despite their small size they contain a range of stand types from Oak and Birch to mixed Ash-Elm-Hazel, with locally flushed stands of Alder such as at Cragbank National Nature Reserve. On the Silurian and Carboniferous rocks most of the woodlands are on basic-neutral soils and no acid upland examples occur except for the fragments on burnside of the Newcastleton Hills and Hermitage valley. Acid Oakwood types do occur at lower altitudes on the Old Red Sandstones particularly in Jedwater and at Ancrum where they have been much modified by restocking with Scots Pine, Beech

TABLE 2

RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF WOODLAND TYPES IN ROXBURGH DISTRICT AT JULY 1976 (PROVISIONAL FIGURES)

Woodland Category	Category as % of Total Woodland in District	Category as % of Total Area of District	Roxburgh Category as % of Category in Total Borders Region
1 Semi-natural broadleaf woods over 1 ha with some evidence of continuous woodland cover	0.96	0.14	34
2 Broadleaf or mixed fragments and policies with little or no evidence of continuous woodland cover	7.05	1.14	30
3 Coniferous plantation up to 12 ha	8.16	1.3	32
4 Scattered deciduous trees in open habitats	1.7	0.27	43
4P Parkland (policy trees in permanent grassland)	0.17	0.03	53
5 Native scrub excluding young woods, coppice, gorse and broom	0.08	0.01	22
6 Conifer plantation over 12 ha	81.9	13.03	47
Total: mixed deciduous (Categories 1, 2, 4, 4P, 5)	10.06	1.6	33
Total: Conifer (Categories 3 & 6)	89.9	14.3	45

and Spruce. Woodlands on Slitrig Water represent lowland, basiphilous, flushed, valley-woodland more common on basic substrates on south and eastern England, and with a high vascular plant content (230 species recorded to date).

More highly modified is the dry rocky Ash-Elm woodland of Minto Craigs which remains of interest despite fellings over the last thirty years. The saxicolous lichens, regionally and nationally rare flowering plants and coleoptera of the litter maintain high scientific interest of the site. It is hoped that sympathetic management will reinstate the main deciduous woodland once more.

Secondary woodland carr is developed as a successional stage on the mires at Adderstonelee, Woodhead, Lurgie Loch, Din Moss, etc.

Much of the commercial conifer plantation in the District is post-1945 at Wauchope, Craik and Teviothead with minor outliers, e.g. in Bowmont. Over 20% of the District is under coniferous plantation. The release from extensive hill-grazing coupled with greater account taken of wildlife considerations, in forest re-structuring, e.g. streamside management, will hopefully provide small nuclei of ancient woodland species and communities within the modern production forest. This is to be welcomed together with enhanced Woodland Grant Scheme aid for other areas and recent measures to expand areas of broadleaf woodland could, round ancient sites, be of considerable long-term benefit in the conservation of the genetic and landscape resource.

Copies of the woodland *Inventories* are held by Forest Authority (Galashiels) and Scottish Natural Heritage (Galashiels).

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and especially farmers and landowners who have permitted access to their land, maps and records so freely over the past 20 years.

A LETTER

from Mr James Bird, farmer, of Abbey Mains near Haddington to Mr William Cunningham, grocer and flax dresser, of High Street, Berwick, dated Saturday 23rd May 1812.

It was found in the loft of 20 Ravensdowne, once the home of William Cunningham, by Mr Robert White who has kindly allowed it to be printed.

Abbey Mains 23 May 1812

Dear Sir

as my Daughters quarter is out on the 27 and as they ar to Come home to go to the Shool at Haddington I intend to send a Cart over to Harelaw on friday the 29 to Bring them hom on the Saterdag if you will be so good as to Lete my Brother John no and he will send in for them on Monday or tuasdy — and that will geve them a few days to spend with their Cusens at Harelaw we will be hapy if any of your famly will Com over with them and stay a feu wicks hear with us.

I inclose a twinty Pund not in this to Pay for ther quarter and washen if you will be so good as to give it to my Brother John and he will go up and Pay Miss Carre and if he is not in twon I will be gratly oblided to you if you will tack this trubel you will Ples Lete them no that they ar to be rumuvd on Mond or tuasday and they will have all ther litel things Put into ther trunck to be in redyness when ther ouncel sends for them they Can Tack ther trunck with them to Harlaw and then it will com over with them you may geve the remender of the not to Cicel and Miss Cars accompt and she will bring it over with her — I intended to be over my self but I think this will serve the sam Purpos — if John Canot get them sent for on the monday or tusday you will Ples to tack them a fue days til it is Convenent for him — you will send 1 ston of your glob turnip sead it will Com a long with the Cart that Cums for my Daughters — Ples Mack Oure Best Comp^s to Mrs Cuningham and famly and will be hapy to Se any of them over to stay a fue wicks.

I remen your Most Obe^t humbil Ser^t

James Bird

P.S. Pleas mack our Comp^{ts} to Mrs Care

P.S. I intended to send this with the Union Coch but just as I was folden the Coch Pased so I tack the mails Cicel and Jean Can wack out to the Harelaw and ther trunk you may send with some of the Chirnside Carters Perpaps John may have on in throw the wick but that you will manige Charge the Postige of this as I have not Payed it.

J.B.

Addressed to

Mr William Cunningham
Marchant High Street
Berwick

NOTES

1. £20 was a large sum but boarding schools were expensive; one quoted by John Fuller in 1799 cost £20 p.a. per pupil. Perhaps this was a reason for moving the girls to a school in Haddington, only about 1½ miles from Abbey Mains.
2. Harelaw is just out of Chirnside.
3. Mr Cunningham appears in the 1806 Directory, but it does not mention Miss/Mrs Carr's school. Unfortunately Directories appear only rarely at this period and there is no such source for 1812.
4. The Union coach in 1806 reached Berwick at 2 p.m. every day except Sunday, so presumably left Haddington about 9 a.m. The mail coach which Mr Bird used instead left Haddington about 8 hours later, reaching Berwick after 10.30 p.m.

FIELD NOTES AND RECORDS — 1995

BOTANICAL RECORDS

D. G. Long

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh EH3 5LR

Bryophytes

All records were made by D. G. Long during 1995. Nomenclature follows Corley & Hill, *Distribution of Bryophytes in the British Isles* (1981).

Mosses

Sphagnum recurvum var. *amblyphyllum*. Swampy woodland, west end of Redpath Moss NT5936, 6 March, confirmed by M. O. Hill. New to vc81.

Sphagnum auriculatum var. *inundatum*. Ditch in open moorland, Greenside Hill, near Andrew's Cairn NT8068, 5 March. New to vc81.

Sphagnum subsecundum. Wet hollow, south end of Longmuir Moss NT4750, 25 June. New to vc81; only the second record for S.E. Scotland.

Oligotrichum hercynicum. Soil at edge of set-aside field, near Horseshoe Plantation, Mellerstain Estate NT6440, 14 October. An unusual habitat for this local and normally upland species.

Acaulon muticum. On soil on old wall top, by road leading to Pikey Park, Spottiswoode NT6050, 20 October.

Oxystegus sinuosus. Silty buttress of Dunglass Bridge, Hirsell Estate NT8241, 13 January.

Ephemerum serratum var. *minutissimum*. On soil in set-aside field, near Horseshoe Plantation, Mellerstain Estate NT6440, 26 November. Second record for vc81 and first since 1924.

Pohlia camptotrachela. Soil at edge of set-aside field, near Horseshoe Plantation, Mellerstain Estate NT6440, 14 October.

Bryum klinggraeffii. Soil in set-aside field, near Horseshoe Plantation, Mellerstain Estate NT6440, 14 October. Second record for vc81.

Aulacomnium androgynum. On pine log, Gordon Moss, by Hareford Burn NT6342, 13 January. Third record for vc81.

Zygodon conoideus. On old Elder, Leader Water, Carfraemill NT5052, 6 March. Second record for vc81.

Thuidium delicatulum. Calcareous grassland, Billie Castle NT8559, 4 March. New to vc81.

Isopterygium pulchellum. Shady rock face, bend of Whiteadder Water below Edin's Hall Broch NT7760, 19 May. First record for vc81 since 1868.

Hornworts

Anthoceros agrestis. On soil in set-aside field, near Horseshoe Plantation, Mellerstain Estate NT6440, 26 November. New to vc81. The first confirmed report of this rare and declining species from the Eastern Borders. This could, however, be the same as the plant collected in 'corn fields with a peat soil, about Gavinton' over 160 years ago by Thomas Brown and reported as '*Anthoceros punctatus*' by George Johnston in *Flora of Berwick on Tweed* (1829-31), at that time the first discovery of a Hornwort in Scotland. Unfortunately no specimen of Brown's plant survives so the identity cannot be confirmed.

Liverworts

Petalophyllum ralfsii. In damp hollow in dunes, Primrose Bank, The Snook, Holy Island NU0943, vc68, 18 September. Welcome confirmation of J. B. Duncan's record of this rare Mediterranean-Atlantic species.

Fossombronia wondraczekii. On soil in set-aside field, near Horseshoe Plantation, Mellerstain Estate NT6440, 26 November. Second recent record for vc81.

Trichocolea tomentella. Dripping mossy rock face in ancient woodland, bend of Whiteadder Water below Edin's Hall Broch NT 7760, 19 May. First record for vc81 since 1849.

Fungi

Macrotiphula fistulosa. In *Sphagnum* in boggy *Betula* woodland, Bonaparte's Covert, Mellerstain Estate NT6440, 14 October, D. G. Long, det. R. Watling. A local Fairy Club Fungus which appeared in several new localities in S.E. Scotland in autumn 1995.

Vascular Plants

Nomenclature follows Kent, *List of Vascular Plants of the British Isles* (1992). All are field records made during 1995 except where otherwise indicated; * refers to an introduction.

**Acer campestre*. FIELD MAPLE, Bank at Carolside NT5639, 27 May,

M. E. & P. F. Braithwaite, well naturalised. 'Not generally accepted as a native tree in Scotland, yet it appears to be quite frequent (in vc81) on the Carboniferous Limestone in native-looking habitats', F. H. Perring, 1960. Recorded in hedges near Birgham and Coldstream NT7738, 1995, NT8541, 1993, M. E. Braithwaite.

**Allium carinatum*. KEELED GARLIC. Limestone rocks by R. Tweed, Birgham Haugh Wood NT7938, 29 April and 22 August, M. E. Braithwaite. First record for vc81 of a plant believed first naturalised in the Borders near Hawick, now quite widely distributed downstream.

Botrychium lunaria. MOONWORT. Grassy Bank by Longmuir Moss NT4750, 25 June, R. McBeath and W.F.S. party. Third extant record for vc81.

Calystegia pulchra. HAIRY BINDWEED. Bankside, Mellerstain Mill NT 6538, 23 September, M. E. & P. F. Braithwaite. Third record for vc81.

**Carpinus betulus*. HORNBEAM. Bank at Carolside NT5639, 27 May, M. E. & P. F. Braithwaite. Naturalised; first record for vc81 as naturalised.

Clinopodium vulgare. WILD BASIL. Riverside rocks, Dryburgh NT5639, 15 August, M. E. Braithwaite; crumbly bank, below Clintmains NT6032, 30 September, M. E. Braithwaite. Welcome evidence of survival.

**Erysimum cheiranthoides*. TREACLE MUSTARD. Turnip field by Craighouse Quarry NT6035, 30 September, M. E. Braithwaite. First record for vc81 since 1931, at least a dozen plants with *Thlaspi arvense*, FIELD PENNYCRESS.

Euonymus europaeus. SPINDLE. Riverside woodland, Birkwood Heugh NT5640, 27 May, M. E. & P. F. Braithwaite. One superb patch. Second extant record for vc81.

[*Festuca altissima*. WOOD FESCUE. Wooded burnside, Cromwells, Bruntaburn NT5950, 3 October 1992, M. E. Braithwaite, det. D. R. McKean. This record is an error; the plant has flowered and is *Elymus caninus*, BEARDED COUCH, 22 July, M. E. Braithwaite, det. D. R. McKean.]

**Glyceria maxima*. REED SWEET-GRASS. Overgrown pond, Newton Don NT7136, 20 May, M. E. Braithwaite. A massive colony dominates this feature. It may be the seed source for colonies established on the R. Tweed. Recorded at Newton Don by J. Brown 1938, the first reliable record for vc81 where it is not now believed to have been native (cf. *The Botanist in Berwickshire*, 1990).

- **Hordeum jubatum*. FOXTAIL BARLEY. A698 below Lochton NT7738, 23 September, M. E. & P. F. Braithwaite. Second record for vc81 of a grass which spread to the Borders around 1980 but has barely persisted.
- Lactuca virosa*. GREAT LETTUCE. Sandy bank by R. Tweed, Dryburgh NT5931, 15 August, M. E. Braithwaite. About twelve plants to a height of over 2m. Recorded by G. Johnston 'Near Melrose, Roxburghshire' 1853.
- Lathraea squamaria*. TOOTHWORT. Gledswood NT5834, 9 May, S.W.T. party; Earlston NT5738, 9 May, Mr Yuille, on *Prunus avium*, WILD CHERRY; Butterwell Wood NT7661, 19 May, D. G. Long; Birkwood Heugh NT5640, 27 May, M. E. & P. F. Braithwaite. Welcome evidence of survival.
- **Lychnis coronaria*. ROSE CAMPION. Shingle island in Leader Water below Redpath Dean NT5836, 1 July, M. E. & P. F. Braithwaite. A striking garden escape, single plant.
- **Mahonia aquifolium*. OREGON-GRAPE. Rocky bank by R. Tweed, Dryburgh NT5931, 15 August, M. E. Braithwaite. Well naturalised.
- **Mentha suaveolens*. ROUND-LEAVED MINT. Riverside, R. Tweed below Clintmains NT6032, 30 September, M. E. Braithwaite, det. R. M. Harley. First record for vc81 of a mint that is native in the south of England.
- Ophioglossum vulgatum*. ADDERS-TONGUE. Parkland near Newton Don NT7137, 20 May, M. E. Braithwaite. Second extant record for vc81.
- Potamogeton alpinus*. RED PONDWEED. Pond on Eden Water at Nenthorn House NT6737, 26 August, M. E. Braithwaite, det. N. T. H. Holmes. First record for vc81 since 1882. Recorded by G. Johnston 'in the Eden, and in ditches leading into it' 1853.
- **Prunus cerasifera*. CHERRY PLUM. Several old trees in hedge near Birgham NT7839, 29 April, 23 September, M. E. Braithwaite. The earliest flowering of the plums, flowering over when recorded. One tree ripened excellent fruit.
- **Salix triandra*. ALMOND WILLOW. Riverside, R. Tweed below Clintmains NT6032, 30 September, M. E. Braithwaite. A large sprawling bush corresponding to the cultivar var. *hoffmanniana*.
- Trollius europaeus*. GLOBEFLOWER. Wet meadow by Redpath Moss NT6036, 1 July, M. E. & P. F. Braithwaite. One clump only.
- **Valeriana pyrenaica*. PYRENIAN VALERIAN. Riverside rocks, near footbridge at Mertoun House NT6131, 5 August, M. E.

Braithwaite, naturalised. Recorded by J. Hardy 'sides of footpaths, Mertoun House' 1886. At 60m the lowest altitude record in the Borders.

Viburnum opulus. GUELDER ROSE. Wooded bank, Langtonlees Cleugh NT7542, 19 May, D. G. Long & P. Lusby, four plants. Wooded bank, Edin's Hall NT7760, 8 May, D. G. Long & R. McBeath, five plants. Only records since 1957 for vc81.

ZOOLOGICAL RECORDS

Lepidoptera

A. G. Long and D. G. Long

Aphantopus hyperanthus Linn. RINGLET. Spottiswoode NT6049, vc81, 3 on 22 July, D. G. Long.

Agrochola macilenta Hübner. YELLOW-LINE QUAKER. 1 at Spottiswoode NT6049, vc81, 28 September, D. G. Long.

Agrotis exclamationis Linn. HEART AND DART. Tweedmouth NT9952, vc68, 15 June, A. G. Long.

Allophyes oxyacanthae Linn. GREEN-BRINDLED CRESCENT. Tweedmouth NT9952, vc68, 25 September, A. G. Long.

Anthocharis cardamines Linn. ORANGE TIP. Wood below Edin's Hall Broch NT7760, vc81, 8 May, D. G. Long.

Chloroclysta miata Linn. AUTUMN GREEN CARPET. 1 at Spottiswoode NT6049, vc81, 13 September, D. G. Long.

Coenonympha pamphilus Linn. SMALL HEATH. Longmuir Moss NT4750, vc81, 25 June, D. G. Long.

Crocallis elinguaris Linn. SCALLOPED OAK. Spottiswoode NT6049, vc81, 8 August, D. G. Long.

Dasypolia templi Thunb. BRINDLED OCHRE. 1 at light, Spottiswoode NT6049, vc81, 12 September, D. G. Long.

Erannis defoliaria Clerck. MOTTLED UMBER. 3 at light, Spottiswoode NT6049, vc81, 19 November, D. G. Long.

Hepialus humuli Linn. GHOST MOTH. 2 at Church House, Foulden NT9355, vc81, 23 June, D. G. Long.

Idaea seriata Schrank. SMALL DUSTY WAVE. Tweedmouth NT9952, vc68, 12 July, A. G. Long.

- Lacanobia oleracea* Linn. BRIGHT-LINE BROWN-EYE. Tweedmouth NT9952, vc68, 26 July, A. G. Long.
- Lycaeana phlaeas* Linn. SMALL COPPER. 1 at Spottiswoode NT6049, vc81, 15 August, D. G. Long.
- Maniola jurtina* Linn. MEADOW BROWN. Spottiswoode NT6049, vc81, 9 July, D. G. Long.
- Naenia typica* Linn. GOTHIC. Tweedmouth NT9952, vc68, 5 August, A. G. Long.
- Omphaloscelis lunosa* Haw. LUNAR UNDERWING. Tweedmouth NT9952, vc68, 15 September, A. G. Long.
- Opisthograptis luteolata* Linn. BRIMSTONE MOTH. Tweedmouth NT9952, vc68, 12 July, A. G. Long.
- Peribatodes rhomboidaria* Denis & Schiff. WILLOW BEAUTY. Tweedmouth NT9952, vc68, 26 July, A. G. Long.
- Spilosoma luteum* Hufn. BUFFERMINE. Tweedmouth NT9952, vc68, 10 June, A. G. Long.
- Vanessa atalanta* Linn. RED ADMIRAL. Spottiswoode NT6049, vc81, 3 on 22 July, and 1-3 seen regularly up to 4 November, D. G. Long.
- Vanessa cardui* Linn. PAINTED LADY. 1 at Spottiswoode NT6049, vc81, 14 October, D. G. Long.

A LETTER FROM ST ABBS

K. J. Rideout

Even after ten years as the Ranger at St Abbs Head I am still amazed at the variety of wildlife that is seen on the Nature Reserve during the year. The following is a summary of my personal highlights during 1995.

Numbers of breeding Shags increased by 50% to 173 pairs giving hope for a quick recovery after the disaster of 1994 when so many birds starved during the prolonged winter gales. A count of 105 Puffins ashore on the evening of June 27th, though tiny compared to the big colonies on the Farne Islands and Isle of May, was nevertheless a record count for St Abbs Head.

A pair of Wheatears successfully raised 4 young and Sedge Warblers occupied a record 14 territories around Mire Loch. Ruddy Duck and Dipper were seen on the Reserve for the first time.

Migration highlights of the year were Wryneck, Bluethroat and Red-backed Shrike in May; a brilliant exciting 'fall' on 8th September which included around 115 Redstart, 70 Pied Flycatcher, 25 Whinchat, 3 Icterine Warblers, 2 Wrynecks and 2 Barred Warblers; Greenish Warbler and Common Rosefinch at the end of September and a late Red-breasted Flycatcher in November.

It was an exceptionally good year for flowering in the grasslands particularly the Spring Sandwort and Rock Rose. Fragrant Orchids reappeared after an apparent absence of nearly 20 years and a new site found for Haresfoot Clover.

Butterflies benefitted from the settled, hot weather in August and numbers of Grayling, Meadow Brown, Ringlet and second brood Small Copper were very high. Dark Green Fritillaries continued to be recorded more regularly and Peacocks were seen for the first time since 1987.

All these sightings brought tremendous interest and enjoyment to myself and many other people. They also demonstrate the importance of St Abbs Head as a site for nature conservation. I wonder what 1996 has in store?

NORTH NORTHUMBERLAND

Jenny Bell's Well, Holy Island

This well lies on the south western foreshore opposite St Cuthbert's Island and was first recorded on the 1792 enclosure map of the island. The second stage of a project by the Archaeological Practice of the University of Newcastle revealed its stone structure. The well, almost circular in plan, consists of a dry stone revetting wall and a flight of steps in the south east side leading from the water up to a stone pathway. The well has been cleared to a depth of 1.5m and it appears to be a collecting pool for natural spring water. Further work here has involved landscaping, provision of seating and safety precautions.

Deidre O'Sullivan and Robert Young of Leicester University are involved in an ongoing excavation of a 9th to 10th century A.D. settlement site at Green Shiel in the northern dune system of Holy Island. Most of the buildings and walls examined have been robbed, probably to provide for a tramway built to the west of the site in order to facilitate the removal of limestone to kilns further inland. Although no pottery was found, a coin identified as an Anglo Saxon styca, dates the building to the 9th century.

Cocklawburn

A Countryside Stewardship Scheme at Cocklawburn, south of Berwick upon Tweed, has resulted in the provision of two interpretive panels. One of the panels tells the story of the industrial archaeology of the area — the lime kilns and the people who lived at the now vanished settlement of Philadelphia.

Towers and Bastles Survey

A survey, commissioned by Northumberland County Council and funded by English Heritage, has been completed of all the lesser defensible buildings in Northumberland (with the exception of those in the National Park). Categories of building excluded from the survey were major castles, artillery fortifications, monastic and church buildings and sites showing as earthworks. This overview showed a total of 290 buildings categorised as hall houses 13th to 14th century, towers 14th to 15th century, strong houses 16th to 17th century and bastles thought to be late 16th, early 17th century. A detailed report of the structures identified

in the Berwick district is held in the Sites and Monuments Record in County Hall.

The Monuments Protection Programme

This programme is ten years old and its key aim is to review the archaeological resource of England in order to identify which sites are of national importance and therefore should be protected. This work in Northumberland has been progressing well. A major nationwide mapping project has been embarked upon which should help define regional characteristics. Hopefully another new initiative is to be introduced next year and this will involve assessment of the archaeological resource of the county's towns since historic towns are some of the largest and most complex sites in the country. County Council staff have prepared for scheduling proposals for a range of sites in the Northern Cheviots and have also followed up the 'Strategy for Coastal Archaeology' launched in 1994. This will add several monastic cells associated with St Cuthbert and other early Northumbrian saints.

High Rochester Roman Fort

Further survey has relocated the line of the Roman aqueduct from Petty Knowes towards the fort's south gate. A ground radar survey has confirmed the presence of an enclosure partially underlying the fort. This would suggest that the fort was built on the site of an earlier defended enclosure.

Dere Street: three separate areas were selected for trenching with the main trench showing extensive Roman occupation close to the line of Dere Street. Documentary history of the site since 1552 is now completed.

Otterburn Training Area

Further aerial photographs have been added as well as maps to map sites. Test trenching at Todlaw Pike cairnfield revealed that the cairns were quite substantial and two trenches across the High Rochester to Bridge of Aln Roman Road revealed the road surface. Surveys at Davyshiell and Penchford indicated the remains of coal mining. Further aerial reconnaissance is still required in certain areas.

Elsdon Tower

This is one of the best known 'pele' towers of Northumberland giving the appearance of a late mediaeval tower, updated and altered internally in the late 18th and 19th centuries. However, recent repairs have produced certain anomalies which makes it difficult to reconstruct the original building history of the tower.

Milfield Basin Archaeological Landscape Project

Many of its features have been dated to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age. However recent research demonstrates that certain features may be early Neolithic. There has been limited excavation of the Coupland Enclosure — this ritual monument may be the earliest henge to be discovered in Britain.

Ingram and Upper Breamish Valley Landscape Project

The University of Durham's work continued with the discovery this year of an Early Bronze Age food vessel urn at Turf Knowe, demonstrating that the area was in fact inhabited much earlier than previously thought.

Miscellaneous

The summer drought of 1995 revealed another Roman temporary camp northwest of Edlingham beside the Devil's Causeway. Also two ditched enclosures, visible as cropmarks, were found at Tweedmouth on land earmarked for industrial development.

THE BORDERS REGION

Excavation is still continuing in the Earlston area but little of interest has been found recently.

The material for the above notes was kindly supplied by Mr John Dent of Borders Region (01835 824000) and Miss Sara Rushton of Northumberland (01670 534060).

A FLANGED AXE HEAD FOUND NEAR WOOLER

T. G. Cowie and G. A. C. Binnie

Bendor lies to the west of Wooler on the A697. In a field to the east of Bendor and on the north of the road is a standing stone, map reference NT92 9647/2946. It is known locally as the Battle Stone, because of a mistaken connection with the Battle of Homildon. Mr George MacKendrick was field walking some three or four years ago and found a bronze flanged axe head about 200 metres from the standing stone.

The axe is of the wing-flanged type. From the curved butt, the sides diverge to an expanded cutting edge. The flanges are strongly faceted, and curve in over the septum; there is a median

bevel on each face. The cutting edge is damaged and worn. Slight traces of a brown patina survive, but the axe head has been chemically stripped leaving a heavily disfigured dark grey/black



PHOTO: NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF SCOTLAND

pitted surface. The length of the axe head is 105mm, the width of the cutting edge is 41mm, and of the butt 19mm. It weighs 160 grammes.

This is a small example of a Middle Bronze Age flanged axe of the variety known as the Ulrome type, named after the site of a find in Yorkshire (Schmidt and Burgess, 1981). These are thought to have developed from earlier indigenous types of flanged axes, possibly with some continental influence. As no examples of this type have been found in definite association with other types of object or even other types of axe, their date is rather uncertain. However, on typological grounds it can be argued that they probably belong to the so-called 'Taunton phase' of the Bronze Age, between the 15th and 12th centuries B.C. Their distribution in northern Britain is very scattered, with examples from Aberdeenshire to Yorkshire.

This axe head may well have had a long working life as a woodworking tool. However it is unlikely that it had simply

been lost or casually discarded as it would have represented the product of a very considerable investment of resources and craftsmanship. At the very least, it might be expected that when such axe heads reached the ends of their working lives they would have been recycled for their metal. Given that this axe head was still functional, it is much more likely to have been a deliberate deposit or offering, for instance to mark the boundary of a farming settlement or some special place in the contemporary landscape. In this context, its relative proximity to the standing stone at Bendor may be significant, while the discovery of a Bronze Age cist five or ten metres to the west of the stone in about 1880 may also be relevant (Short, D. C., 1931).

It is expected that the axe head will be deposited in the Museum of Newcastle University.

Archaeological discoveries can turn up virtually anywhere. It is therefore important to note that the law of Treasure Trove in Scotland differs from that in England. In Scotland all newly discovered objects, whether of precious metal or not, belong to the Crown. The Crown does not always exercise its claim, but all objects found should be reported so that a decision can be taken. A leaflet on the law relating to Treasure Trove is available from the Archaeology Department, National Museums of Scotland, Edinburgh.

REFERENCES

- Schmidt, P. K. and Burgess, C. B. 1991. *The axes of Scotland and Northern England*, 94-99, Munich 1981 (=Prähistorische Bronzefunde, IX/7).
- Short, D. C. 1931. 'A Bronze Age Cist at Humbleton', *History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, 7, 387.

The illustration is published by courtesy of the Trustees of the National Museums of Scotland.

FIELD SECRETARIES' REPORT — SEASON 1995

The field meetings were arranged by a sub-committee consisting of the President (Rev. A. C. D. Cartwright), Mrs Sheila Romanes, Mrs Isobel McLelland, Rev. Geoffrey Burton and Mr Neil Robertson, with Dr G. A. C. Binnie acting as convener.

Mrs Sheila Pate, Dr D. R. C. Kempe, Mr G. C. McCreath and Mr L. McDougal have all helped in past seasons and the thanks of the Club is due to these members for their help as well as to Miss R. I. Curry who is responsible for arranging the buses and organising the passengers.

18th May, Thursday. HOLY ISLAND CHURCH, PRIORY AND CASTLE.

About 120 members of the Club assembled at St Mary's Parish Church at 11 o'clock. In the absence of the Vicar members were addressed by Canon Kate Tristram, Curate of the parish. In her talk Canon Tristram linked the history of the church to life on the island and the development of the Priory during the Middle Ages. From the church members visited the English Heritage Exhibition Centre and the Priory. By lunch time heavy showers were influencing the proceedings. In spite of the showers most members visited Lindisfarne Castle and some crossed 'the stank' to see the garden designed by Gertrude Jekyll in 1911 to a plan drawn by Sir Edward Lutyens. The plan of the garden was drawn in relation to two vanishing points to the north and west, a device to make the garden look bigger from the castle than it actually is. The garden is still in the early stages of rehabilitation by the National Trust.

N.R.

21st June, Wednesday FOGO AND SWINTON PARISHES.

This meeting was held in two of the five parishes of the Club President, the Rev. A. C. D. Cartwright.

In Fogo Kirk the President gave an address on the history of the kirk and parish and pointed out some of the interesting features of the church. These included the south aisle, unique in the county if not in Scotland, the box pews and the Laird's Lofts at either end of the building. The communion cups were on display and were used at a short communion service for Club

members who wished to partake. The cups are thought to be the oldest still in use in Scotland, and were presented by George Trotter of Mortonhall and Charterhall in 1662.

A picnic lunch was taken nearby in the grounds of Charterhall, by kind permission of Mr and Mrs Alexander Trotter.

The Club members re-assembled in Swinton Kirk after lunch and the President gave a short talk on the history of the kirk and of the village. Swinton was developed as a model village and a plan was available to members who wished to look at Swinton in more detail. The President pointed out the interesting details of the church including the numerous coats of arms including boars, the swine of Swinton. The bell dates from 1498, and is one of the oldest in use in Scotland.

Sir John Swinton, Lord Lieutenant of Berwickshire, gave a talk on the Swinton family, illustrated with references to what could be seen in the church.

Tea was taken in the village hall and was provided by members of the Women's Guild.

A.C.D.C.

19th July, Wednesday. BOWHILL HOUSE AND COUNTRY PARK AND AIKWOOD TOWER.

The restoration of Aikwood Tower whetted the appetites of members for this visit. The Tower could only accommodate three consecutive parties each of forty, so application for admission had been keen. Those unable to gain places at Aikwood visited only Bowhill, the home of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch.

The weather on a fine, fresh July day contributed to everyone's pleasure in the beauty of Ettrick Forest.

Members were received at Aikwood by Lady Steel who invited her guests to note the solid exterior of this peculiarly Scottish building and its architectural features. The old oak door with its tirling pin (metal knocker) was of special interest. In the Byres of Aikwood members were treated to a lively history of the inhabitants, and the building and its restoration. The story was illuminated by Judy Steel's recital of her own poems and the singing of Hilary Bell. Members toured the Tower and the garden. Marjorie Lyon's flower paintings, Jake Harvey's sculpture, elderflower cordial and Selkirk bannock were an appropriate ending.

All members viewed a video 'The Quest for Bowhill' in the Little Theatre. It provided an introduction to the history of the Douglas and the Scott families, and to Bowhill and its contents. Members enjoyed inspecting its treasures and felt privileged to be viewing

what was obviously not just a great house but the family home of the Duke and Duchess.

As always a special memory remained: for most it seemed to be Sir Joshua Reynolds' painting in 1777 of little Lady Caroline Scott, as she came in from the cold, wearing her stout shoes, with her hands in her red muff.

Many remarked on the warmth and helpfulness of Mrs Mary Carter, the Museum Curator, and her helpers at Bowhill.

I.D.M.McL.

16th August, Wednesday. STEVENSON HOUSE and HADDINGTON

Stevenson House is rather hidden away on the right bank of the River Tyne; its Georgian facade belies its early provenance back in the 13th century. It drew an excellent attendance but only a small number were able to avail themselves of the conducted tour. The approach was through its avenue of mature trees, many of them limes, heavy with fragrance and buzzing bees. It was high summer and I was reminded of the rustic verse of William Barnes — 'cloudless sunshine overhead . . . in linden lea' — as we took our lunch in the policies, sporting a wide selection of sun hats.

We then proceeded to Haddington, to the site of the royal palace (hence Court Street) in which Alexander II was born. Haddington House, c. 1650, and other fine houses abound, notably the so-called Thomas Carlyle house from which he married, and the Old Masonic Lodge with its Venetian window. An unusual emblem for a lowland town is the rampant goats, but explained by their being sent from Norway by an international businessman of that country when trading in the town. The River Tyne is a prominent and picturesque feature, but has also its downside, in that serious flooding with much hardship and misery has occurred through the centuries and as late as 1948. A plaque in Sidegate marks the waterline in 1775. The river is crossed by the Victoria Bridge and the fine Auld Brig. Here is Nungate, a happy blending of the old and the new in the architecture of the riverside homes. Another such example is St Mary's which the Lamp of Lothian Trust and other bodies have restored using traditional and modern materials and technology with remarkable effect.

Our guides from the various Haddington societies let us into the secrets of a town which was previously, perhaps, little more than a stage on the way to Edinburgh.

G.R.W.B.

21st September, Thursday. ALNWICK: ST MICHAEL'S PARISH CHURCH, ALNWICK CASTLE & GARDENS, AND ALNWICK ABBEY & HULNE PRIORY.

St Michael's Parish Church is close to the Castle, and its history and the building itself reflect that closeness. Mr Joe Kent, a member of the congregation of the church, presented the history of the church and pointed out its interesting features.

Alnwick Castle is the ancestral home of the Duke of Northumberland and overlooks the Aln where the old trunk road enters Alnwick from the north. In addition to the public rooms and two small museums, this year for the first time the Castle Gardens were open to the public.

A visit to the remains of the important monastic establishments of Alnwick Abbey and Hulne Priory was arranged for more energetic members of the Club who did not wish to view the interior of the Castle and its contents. Cars are not allowed in the Duke's Park, and it is about 45 minutes walk each way to Hulne Priory from the entrance gate beside Alnwick Abbey.

Alnwick Abbey was founded in 1147 by Premonstratensian monks. The large 15th century gatehouse is all that remains.

The interior of Hulne Abbey was open for the visit, and a picnic lunch was taken there. The abbey was founded in 1240-1242 by the Carmelites and is amongst the best preserved in England. There is a 15th century curtain wall and a tower of 1486, and amongst the Georgian additions is a summerhouse of 1778.

The return journey was by the Forest Lodge entrance to the Park. Brizlee Tower, a Georgian gazebo, is now too unsafe to be entered by visitors. It is still impressive at close quarters, but was not visited on this occasion. There is a fine view from the tower.

Tea was taken in the restaurant in the Castle.

G.A.C.B.

20th October, Friday. BERWICK BARRACKS.

Members and friends met in the new parish rooms of the parish church by permission of the Vicar and the churchwardens. Refreshments were provided by ladies of the congregation.

The speaker was Mr J. M. McDonald, Planning Officer of Berwick upon Tweed Borough Council. He introduced his talk on the Barracks in the parish centre, pointing out that it was now thought that the architect who designed the Barracks was Nicholas Hawkesmoor. The work was completed in 1721.

The party moved to the exterior of the main entrance gate and the Barracks was viewed from the outside. The final description

was given in the Barrack Square. The Clock Block was built in 1739 and was pointed out as the home of one-eighth of the Burrell collection, which is in the Borough Museum and Art Gallery. The Club's Ross Library is also housed in the Clock Block and many members took the opportunity to inspect it.

G.A.C.B.

Extra Meetings

25th May, Thursday. ST ABBS NATURE RESERVE.

Some 40 members and friends met Mr Kevin Rideout, warden of the reserve, and his assistant at Northfield Farm Visitor Centre. One party went as far as the bottom of Kirk Hill, but did not inspect the recently confirmed site of St Ebba's monastery on the summit.

The other party went to the lighthouse and its garden and returned by Mire Loch. Sea pinks were flowering in great profusion, and there were large numbers of Yellow Vetch (*Vicia lutea*), Lady's Smock (*Cardamine pratensis*), and Thyme. Purple Milk Vetch (*Astragalus danicus*), Black Medick (*Medicago lupulina*), and King Cup (*Caltha palustris*) were pointed out.

A red-backed shrike and its store of bumble bees on thorns had been seen in the lighthouse garden, but did not reveal itself to members. A migrant male redstart was seen in the gorse by Mire Loch and some of the three pairs of wheatears on Kirk Hill were spotted.

The sea birds were there in their usual spring profusion, guillemots, kittiwakes, fulmars, razorbills and shags. The kittiwakes were observed flying regularly to and from the fresh water of the Mire Loch for their annual fresh water bath. Sticklebacks and tadpoles were seen in the outlet from the Loch.

G.A.C.B.

June 8th, Thursday. ELBA AND ABBEY ST BATHANS OAK WOOD SITE OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST.

About 35 members and friends met at Elba, where Mr David Long of Edinburgh Royal Botanic Garden was introduced. The 1983 footbridge across the Whiteadder was crossed and the copper mines of 1770 and 1825 were noted. Swifts and a grey wagtail were seen here and further upstream there was a dipper. A common sandpiper and a redstart were heard but not seen.

The party made its way to the 'Wild Wood', which lies on the

steep slopes below Edin's Hall broch which descend to the Whiteadder. The ground was much wetter than expected because of the recent rain which made walking difficult, so that some members left the main party to inspect the broch. The slope faces north and there has been no deliberate tree planting so that native trees at all stages of development are to be found. Native tree species found in the Wild Wood include Alder, Ash, Birch, Bird Cherry, Blackthorn, Hazel, Honeysuckle, Rowan, Sessile Oak and Sycamore.

This used to be a favourite resort of the Club founder, Dr Johnston, and later of James Hardy. Johnston's favourite flower, and the Club's emblem, the wood sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*) was present in abundance. Sweet Woodruff (*Gallium odoratum*), Meadow Saxifrage (*Saxifraga granulata*), Water Aven (*Geum rivale*), Large Bitter Cress (*Cardamine amara*) were also seen.

G.A.C.B.

WINTER LECTURE — Friday, November 24th, 1995.

OTTERBURN TRAINING AREA

Lieut.-Colonel R. N. R. Cross, O.B.E., Range Officer

Otterburn Training Area is an Army Field Training Centre of 58,000 acres of countryside, mainly rough moorland, owned by the Ministry of Defence. The area lies entirely within the Northumberland National Park. It stretches from the Scottish Borders in the north to Elsdon and Otterburn in the south. Each year over 30,000 troops use Otterburn for training; it is the largest artillery live firing range in the U.K. The army units who come to Otterburn plan and execute their own training programmes. Some 15 to 20 different units can be firing on the range on the same day.

Included in the area are 31 farms which support more than 100 people. Farming consists of rearing hill sheep and some cattle which significantly benefits the economy of the region. The MOD has actively encouraged farming in the training area and works together with the farmers to cause as little disturbance as possible to the flocks. The Otterburn area also includes 4,000 acres of woodlands which are used for infantry training.

The range is a huge wildlife sanctuary. There are eleven Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The wildlife which have found a home on the training range include blackcock, badgers, roe deer,

adders and herons — there are three heronries. It is claimed that the grey squirrel has not yet penetrated the locality, this leaving the red squirrel unchallenged.

The Romans were active in the area. Dere Street, the main Roman road to the north, passes through the Otterburn area and runs via High Rochester and the camp at Chew Green. Public access is permitted but has to be restricted at times for reasons of safety and security — the area is subject to MOD byelaws. When firing stops the barriers are raised and the red warning flags are lowered to indicate the range is safe for visitors to enter. This occurs about 100 days per year.

The Army has preserved this beautiful, rugged landscape by skilled conservation and by adopting a sensible land management policy. This talk and excellent colour slides, clearly showed how farming, forestry, conservation and wildlife are managed on a very large estate whose primary purpose is military training.

A collection was taken at the end of the lecture, and the £33 realised was given to the Army Benevolent Fund.

L. H. Cleat

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT — 1995

In 1985 Mrs Elizabeth Ross donated her late husband's library to the Club, and it forms the substantial basis of the Club library. Most members no doubt know that this has been held since 1993 in its own quarters in Berwick Borough Museum. There it is available for reference and is used by a regular trickle of readers.

On 24th August the library was re-named the Stanley Ross Library at a ceremony conducted by the President, the Rev. A. C. D. Cartwright. An inscription and a photograph of the Rev. H. S. Ross were unveiled. Mrs Ross, her daughter and her two grandsons were present, and as a small token of thanks have been made life members of the library.

The following volumes were acquired as gifts:

Berwickshire Civic Society Newsletters, 5-11, given by the Society.

The librarian would like to obtain copies of the first four issues.

Crockett, W. S. (1897). *A Berwickshire Bard, the Songs and Poems of Robert McLean Calder*, donated by Mr G. B. Millican.

Cowie, T. G. (1988). *Magic Metal: Early Metalworks in the North-East* (of Scotland), given by the author.

MacFadyen, C. C. J. (1994). *Whiteadder River Geological Site of Special Scientific Interest*, given by the publishers.

National Monuments Records of Scotland (1995), data held on Berwickshire churches.

Scottish Historical Review (1903-1970), incomplete, given by Major General Sir John Swinton.

Purchases have continued to be made. The Borders Family History Society has continued to record the gravestone inscriptions of Roxburghshire, and this year the Society published the list for Maxton, and moved into Berwickshire with Stichill and Hume, followed by Mertoun, Polwarth and Fogo parishes. It is perhaps worth mentioning that two ladies in Norham Local History Society have conducted a similar exercise for Norham churchyard, and the indexed typescript is available in Berwick Borough Archivist's department.

Other works bought were:

Allan, A. (1900). *History of Channelkirk.*

Coldstream and the Coldstream Guards (1994).

Long, A. G., reprints of articles on geological subjects published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

MacDonald, J. S. M. (1994), *The Place Names of Roxburghshire. Milfield: a Tale of Yesterday* (1994).

O'Sullivan, and Young, R. (1995). *Lindisfarne, Holy Island*.

Slinn, Joy (1995). *A Souvenir History of Haggerston Castle, 1070-1931*.

Strang, C. A. (1994). *Borders and Berwick: an Illustrated Architectural Guide*.

Swan, G. A. (1994). *Flora of Northumberland*.

Tabraham, C. J. *Smailholm Tower*.

Thompson, J. B. (1995). *The Charterhall Story*.

At the suggestion of a member the Club now subscribes to *Northern History*, an annual journal dealing with the six northern counties of England.

Leaflets were obtained dealing with Swinton and Ladykirk churches and with St Michael's Church, Alnwick. A typescript of an article published in the *Northumberland Gazette* on 'The Ice Houses of South Northumberland' was given by the author, Dr D. R. C. Kemp, a Club member.

G.A.C.B.

LIBRARIAN'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1995

INCOME	£	EXPENDITURE	£
Opening balance	73.95	Postage	2.87
Sales of Histories	483.90	Books	259.49
			<u>262.36</u>
		Closing Balance	295.49
	<u>£557.85</u>		<u>£557.85</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE 1995 — PREMIUM ACCOUNT

INCOME		EXPENDITURE	
Balance at 1/7/1994	£5,227.68	Printing/Postage	2,521.45
<i>Subscriptions</i>		Library Insurance	308.55
Annual & Libraries (including subs overpaid)	3,362.00	Subscriptions paid	40.00
<i>Sundry Credits</i>		Overpaid Subscriptions refunded	47.00
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Donation	3.00	<i>Expenses</i>	
Tax Refund	381.96	Corresponding Secretary	43.45
Bank Interest	120.19	Field Secretary	74.12
	<u>£9,152.83</u>	Treasurer	51.47
			<u>£3,097.69</u>
		Balance at 3/7/1995	6,055.14
			<u>£9,152.83</u>
			<u>£2,959.73</u>
Balance in Natural History Publication Fund			

28th September 1995.

I have examined the books of The Berwickshire Naturalists' Club and from the information and vouchers provided have found them to be correct and in order.

(Sgd) E. J. Kellie
Royal Bank of Scotland, Ayton.

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LIFE MEMBERS

	Date of Admission
Aitchison, Mr Henry A., Lochton, Coldstream, Berwickshire TD12 4NH	1946
*Binnie, Dr G. A. C., Ladykirk, Norham, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1XL	1965
Cockburn, Mr J. W., Heriot Water, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire TD13 5YH	1925
Dudgeon, Mrs P. M., Cherry Trees, East Ord, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2NS	1954
Dykes, Mrs M. E., Cambuslea, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire TD13 5YR	1955
*Hood, Mr J., Cove Farmhouse, Cove, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire TD13 5XD	1932
Hood, Mr T., 26 Eyre Crescent, Edinburgh EH3 5EU	1937
Lumsden, Professor W. H. R., 16a Merchiston Crescent, Edinburgh EH10 5AX	1981
*McDougall, Mr J. L., Blythe, Lauder, Berwickshire TD2 6SJ	1950
Middlemas, Mrs E. M., The Old Rectory, Howick, Alnwick, Northumberland NE66 3LE	1951
Pape, Miss D. C., Ubbanford Bank Cottage, Norham, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2JZ	1933
*Robertson, Mrs L. Mackenzie, 4 Hermitage Lane, Kelso, Roxburghshire TD5 7AN	1950
Ross, Mrs H. S., c/o Hardie, 30 Leicester Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire EN5 5EW	1971
Stoddart, Miss S. G., Mill Valley, Ayton, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5QJ	1982
Stott, Mr F., Wynfield House, Mount Road, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2BA	1951
Swan, Mrs C. H., Harelaw, Chirnside, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3LF	1946
Thorp, Mr R. W. T., Charlton Hall, Chathill, Northumberland	1955
Willins, Miss E. P. L., The Shielings, St Abbs, Berwickshire TD14	1951

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Cramp, Dr Rosemary, 5 Leazes Place, Durham DH1 1RE	1958
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*Long, Dr A. G., 33 Windsor Crescent, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NT	1955
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Abernethy, Mr I., 47 Main Street, Heiton, Kelso, Roxburghshire TD5 8JR	1988
Adams, Mr, 3 Megstone Court, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2ES	1995
Adams, Mrs, 3 Megstone Court, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2ES	1995
Aitchison, Mrs H. H., Whinfaulds, Burnmouth, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5SY	1991
Aitchison, Mrs R. H., Karingal, Lochton, Coldstream TD12 4NH	1993
Aitken, Mrs H. M. W., Woodside, 9 Clouds, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3BB	1989
Alison, Mr A. S., Midway, Weddels Lane, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1HG	1986
Alison, Mrs A. S., Midway, Weddels Lane, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1HG	1986

Almond, Mr J. M., 4 Buston Barns, Warkworth, Morpeth, Northumberland NE65 0XX	1995
Ashby, Mr B. A., 'Sixpenny Jacks', Yetholm, Kelso, Roxburghshire TD5 8RU	1989
Askew, Major J. M., Ladykirk House, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1SU	1958
Badenoch, Mr C. O., 38 Gala Park, Galashiels TD15 1EU	1980
Baillie, Mr R. S. G., Allanbank, Lauder, Berwickshire TD2 6RW	1987
Bainbridge, Mr J. W., 41 Castle Terrace, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NZ	1981
Baird, Mrs N., Easter Crowbutt, Chirnside, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3XT	1990
Bankier, Mrs L., "The Granary", Grindonrigg, Duddo, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2NN	1990
Batters, Mrs M., Hillcreast, Horncliffe, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2XS	1986
Bell, Mr M. R., 12 Market Street, Wooler, Northumberland NE71 6LQ	1993
Bell, Mrs M. R., 12 Market Street, Wooler, Northumberland NE71 6LQ	1993
Binnie, Mrs G. A. C., Ladykirk, Norham, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1XL	1965
Birrell, Miss E. E., 3 Beverley Close, Brunton Park, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 5NU	1988
Blair, Mrs D., 5 Devon Terrace, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1JE	1991
Blake, Sir Michael, Bart., Dower House, Tillmouth, Cornhill-on-Tweed, Northumberland TD12 4UR	1988
Blench, Dr J. W., 1 Countess of Buchan Way, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1PH	1976
Booth, Mr W. H., Athens Wood, The Hirsell, Coldstream TD12 4LT	1989
Booth, Mrs E. M., Athens Wood, The Hirsell, Coldstream TD12 4LT	1989
Boston, Miss Isobel Y., 16 Low Greens, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1LZ	1984
Braddock, Mrs M. W., Ayrefield, Well Square, Tweedmouth TD15 2AL	1994
Braithwaite, Mr M. E., Clarilaw, Hawick, Roxburghshire TD9 8PT	1978
Brewes, Mrs L., Laburnum Cottage, Crookham, Cornhill-on-Tweed, Northumberland TD12 4SX	1990
Brodie, Mrs M. B., 45a Church Street, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1EE	1989
Brotherstone, Mrs E. M., Pouterlyne Park, Duns TD11 3QL	1995
Brown, Dr J. A. H., Delgany, Old Cambus, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire TD13 5YS	1988
Brown, Mrs J. M., 'Glendevon', Coldingham Road, Eyemouth, Borders	1993
Brown, Mr R. Lamont, 2 Crawford House, 132 North Street, St Andrews KY16 9AF	1970
Brunton, Mrs E. R., The Lees, Horncliffe, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2XN	1989
Bryce, Miss E. M., 3 Pinnaclehill Park, Kelso, Roxburghshire	1995
Buckham, Mr A., 9 Gorse Lane, Langlee, Galashiels TD1 2LY	1979
Buckle, Mrs E. L., 3A Trinity Place, Duns TD11 3HN	1995
Buglass, Miss E. T., 1 Countess of Buchan Way, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1PA	1965
Burge, Mr O. A., Whiteside, Greenlaw, Duns, Berwickshire TD10 6XW	1991
Burns, Miss E. E., 'Annecroft', 2 Kilnknowe Cottages, Coldingham	1993
Burns, Mrs Kate A., The Coach House, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3NW	1984
Burton, Rev. G. R. W., 7 Ford Village, Ford, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2QG	1989
Burton, Mrs G. R. W., 7 Ford Village, Ford, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2QG	1989
Bush, Mrs P. M. E., Wilton Cottage, Chirnside, Berwickshire TD11 3XR	1976
Butler, Mr D. W., Aljoroan, Cow Road, Spittal, Berwick upon Tweed	1995
Butler, Mrs D. W., Aljoroan, Cow Road, Spittal, Berwick upon Tweed	1995
Calder, Mrs, Lintlaw Burns, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3QK	1991
Campbell, Mrs Diana, Newtonlees, Kelso, Roxburghshire TD5 7SZ	1986
Campbell, Dr R. B., The Tweed Foundation, The Steading, Drygrange, Leaderfoot, Melrose TD6 9DJ	1995
Candlish, Mr, The Elms, Duns, Berwickshire	1991
Candlish, Mrs, The Elms, Duns, Berwickshire	1991
Cartwright, Rev. A. C. D., The Manse, Swinton, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3JJ	1986
Cartwright, Mrs M. E. L., The Manse, Swinton, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3JJ	1986

Cato, Mr B. H., 2 Croft Place, High Newton-by-the-Sea, Alnwick, Northumberland NE66 3DL	1988
Cato, Mrs B. E., 2 Croft Place, High Newton-by-the-Sea, Alnwick, Northumberland NE66 3DL	1988
Charters, Mrs J. V., 4 Plenderleith Court, Kelso, Roxburghshire TD5 7DF	1986
Chicken, Mrs Joan, 9 Carrick Close, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NS	1987
Clark, Mrs Lily E., 15 Crookham Village, Cornhill-on-Tweed, Northumberland TD12 4SX	1986
*Cleat, Mr L. H., Redbrae, Gavinton, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3QT	1982
Clements, Dr E. M. B., 16 South Lane, Seahouses, Northumberland NE68 7UN	1979
Clements, Dr M., 16 South Lane, Seahouses, Northumberland NE68 7UN	1979
Clermont, Mrs E. De, Morris Hall, Norham, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2JY	1987
Cook, Mr C. L., 25 Windsor Crescent, Berwick upon Tweed	1993
Cook, Mr R. K., 7 Welltower Park, Ayton, Berwickshire TD14 5RR	1992
Cooklin, Ms F., 3 Quay Walls, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1HB	1993
Cormack, Mrs J. M., Tweedford, Abbotsford Grove, Kelso TD5 7BN	1993
Corner, Dr R. M., Hawthorn Hill, 36 Wordsworth Street, Penrith, Cumbria	1975
Cowe, Mr F. M., 10 Ravensdowne, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1HX	1958
Cowe, Mrs J., 10 Ravensdowne, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1HX	1991
Cowen, Miss M. C., 29 Castle Drive, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NR	1978
Cowper, Mr R., Stonends, Hillside Road, Rothbury, Northumberland NE67 7WG	1963
Cuming, Mrs Margaret M., 4 Berrywell Drive, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3HG	1987
Cunningham, Mrs A. N., 'Bruaich', Hazlieburn, WEst Linton, Tweeddale EH46 7AS	1993
Curry, Miss R. I., 5 Henderson Court, Well Square, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2AL	1974
Cuthbertson, Mrs M. I., 32 Greenwood, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2EB	1988
Darling, Mrs B. R., The Old Manse, Gavinton, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3QT	1992
Darling, Mr J., Broadhaugh Farm, Chirnside, Berwickshire TD11 3JX	1989
Darling, Mrs J., Broadhaugh Farm, Chirnside, Berwickshire TD11 3JX	1989
Davenport, Miss N. C., 6 Seafield, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5AH	1992
Davey, Mrs J. H., 7 Welltower Park, Ayton, Berwickshire TD14 5RR	1992
Davidson, Mr J. A. S., West Reston Mains, Reston, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5JL	1992
Davidson, Mrs J. A. S., West Reston Mains, Reston, Eyemouth, Berwickshire, TD14 5JL	1992
Davidson, Mr T. F., Horseley, Reston, Berwickshire TD14 5LW	1978
Davidson, Mrs T. F., Horseley, Reston, Berwickshire TD14 5LW	1959
Dickson, Mrs P., Haymarket, Bridgend, Duns	1995
Dobson, Mr T. D., The White House, Melrose Road, Galashiels TD1 3PU	1992
Doran, Mrs M. R., 1 Barefoots Drive, Eyemouth TD14 5BN	1993
Dougal, Mr William, 3 Broad Street, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5DP	1991
Dougal, Mrs William, 3 Broad Street, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5DP	1991
Drysdale, Mrs F. E. S., 'Girnal', Old Cambus, East Mains, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire TD13 5YS	1965
Dudgeon, Mrs E., Lickar Moor Farm, Bowsden, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2TG	1963
Duke, Mr N., 8 Ravensdowne, Berwick upon Tweed	1993
Duke, Mrs N., 8 Ravensdowne, Berwick upon Tweed	1993
Duncan, Mr S. D., Hawthorn Cottage, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire	1990
Duncan, Mrs S. D., Hawthorn Cottage, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire	1990
Durbin, Lt. Col. J. T., M.B.E., W.S., Purves Hall, by Greenlaw, TD6 US	1994
Edgar, Mr O. A., Lyndene, Todlaw Road, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3HT	1980
Edgar, Mrs O. A., Lyndene, Todlaw Road, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3HT	1983
Elliot, Lady, 39 Inverleith Place, Edinburgh EH3 5QD	1964

Evans, Captain J., Dundee House, Harbour Road, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5JB	1986
Evans, Miss M., 12 Carrick Close, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1PQ	1976
Fairfield, Mrs J. E. T., 8 Castle Drive, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NS	1957
Fanner, Mrs R., The Smithy, Allanton, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3LA	1982
Finlay, Mrs M., 5 Balmoral Terrace, South Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 1YH	1994
Fish, Mrs Annie, Southview, Gavinton, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3QP	1990
Fish, Mrs M., 21 Barony Park, Kelso TD5 8DJ	1995
Fisher, Mr J. H., Fell House, St Aidans, Seahouses, Northumberland NE68 7SR	1977
Fisher, Mrs J. H., Fell House, St Aidans, Seahouses, Northumberland NE68 7SR	1977
Fraser, Mr, 14 Warkworth Terrace, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1LE	1992
Fraser, Mrs, 14 Warkworth Terrace, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1LE	1992
*Furness, Lt Col. S. J., Netherbyres, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5SE	1980
Gacek, Mrs M., 66C Church Street, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1DU	1995
Gaddes, Rev. D., 35 Winterfield Gardens, Duns TD11 3EZ	1994
Gaddes, Mrs D., 35 Winterfield Gardens, Duns TD11 3EZ	1994
Gee-Turner, Mrs M., Crailing House, Crailing, Jedburgh TD8 6TW	1995
Gibson, Mrs C. G., 33 Low Greens, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1LZ	1985
Gibson, Dr J. A., Foremount House, Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire	1974
Gilchrist, Mrs M. E., 4 Knowehead, Hutton, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1TR	1994
Gilchrist, Mrs M. H., 3 Low Greens, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1LZ	1990
Glanville, Mr S. F., 30 Bridgend, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3EX	1991
Glanville, Mrs S. F., 30 Bridgend, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3EX	1991
Gordon, Mrs A. C., Bell Hill House, Northfield Farm, St Abbs, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5QF	1989
Gourlay, Mr Roy H., 14 Gourlay's Wynd, Duns TD11 3AZ	1985
Gourlay, Mrs Roy H., 14 Gourlay's Wynd, Duns TD11 3AZ	1985
Green, Mr C. G. W., Borough Museum, The Barracks, Berwick-upon-Tweed TD15 1BT	1990
Grey, Mrs D. M., Oxenburn Dene, Cornhill-on-Tweed TD12 4UW	1960
Grieve, Mrs A., 157 Etal Road, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2DU	1989
Grinham, Mr F. R., Viewforth, Horncliffe, Berwick upon Tweed TD15	1992
Gross, Mrs L. T., 11 Tweed Street, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NG	1990
Grout, Mr R. E., 3 West End, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2HE	1990
Grout, Mrs P. N., 3 West End, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2HE	1990
Haddington, Earl of, Mellerstain, Gordon, Berwickshire TD3 6LG	1978
Hall, Mrs M., Laidlaws, Spottiswood, Gordon, Berwickshire TD3 6NQ	1989
Hall, Mrs M. H., Laurel Bank, Tower Road, Ayton, Eyemouth, Berwickshire	1993
Hall, Miss S. M., 24 The Meadows, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NY	1994
Hardy, Dr F. G., 8 Brackenfield Road, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 4DX	1980
Harris, Mrs J., Fulbeck, Cowe Holme, Norham, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2LG	1995
Hattle, Mrs D. Y., 28 The Meadows, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NY	1990
Hay, Mrs A., Duns Castle, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3NW	1986
Hay, Mr E., M.A., Ramsheugh, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire TD13 5XE	1980
Henderson, Mrs J., Cairn-Na Cuheen, Waterloo Park, Chirnside, Berwickshire TD11 3XH	1957
Hendry, Mr P. G., 44 Craighleith View, Edinburgh EH4 3JY	1972
Hepple, Mr J. R., Muiredge, Edlingham, Alnwick, Northumberland NE66 2BL	1983
Hepple, Mrs J. R., Muiredge, Edlingham, Alnwick, Northumberland NE66 2BL	1983

Hickman, Mr M., 10 Leet Street, Coldstream TD12 4BJ	1994
Hirrell, Miss M., 'Thorndene', 16 Woodlands Park, Coldstream, Berwickshire TD12 4LL	1990
Hodgson, Mr T. D., Tillmouth House, Cornhill-on-Tweed, Northumberland TD12 4UR	1981
Hogg, Mrs K. S., Chester Cottage, 17 Edgehead Road, Pathhead, Midlothian EH37 5RL	1982
Hood, Mrs J., Cove Farmhouse, Cove, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire TD13 5XD	1988
Hope, Mr I., The Manse, Hutton, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1TS	1990
Horsburgh, Mrs K. M., 1 Meadow Gardens, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2FF	1995
Hughes, Revd Alan, The Vicarage, The Parade, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1DF	1995
Hughes, Mrs S. E., The Vicarage, The Parade, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1DF	1995
Hutcheson, Mrs E., Trinity House, Inch Road, Kelso TD5 7JR	1987
Jackson, Mrs P., Shoreswood, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2NQ	1980
*Jeffries, Mr H. D., 35 Castle Drive, Berwick upon Tweed TD15	1975
Jeffries, Mrs H. D., 35 Castle Drive, Berwick upon Tweed TD15	1993
Johnson, Mrs M., 'Thorndene', 16 Woodlands Park, Coldstream, Berwickshire TD12 4LL	1990
Johnson, Mr P., Todlaw, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3EJ	1991
Johnson, Mrs P., Todlaw, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3EJ	1991
King, Mrs E., 5 Longstone View, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1JH	1991
Laidlaw, Dr J., Courtburn House, Coldingham, Berwickshire	1985
Laidlaw, Mrs J., Courtburn House, Coldingham, Berwickshire	1985
Laurence, Dr B., 32 Low Greens, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1LZ	1995
Lauritzen, Mr J. D., Jaydels House, Nether Huntlywood, Earlston TD4 6BB	1994
Lauritzen, Mrs J. D., Jaydels House, Nether Huntlywood, Earlston TD4 6BB	1994
*Liddell Grainger, Mr D. I., Ayton Castle, Ayton, Berwickshire TD14 5RD	1956
Lindores, Mrs J. G., 84 Castlegate, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1JT	1984
Logan, Mr George, Way to Wooler, Wooler, Northumberland NE71 6AQ	1985
Logan, Mrs George, Way to Wooler, Wooler, Northumberland NE71 6AQ	1985
Logan, Mrs H., Primrosehill, Duns TD11 3TL	1995
Lomas, Dr R. A., 22 Alexandra Close, Framwellgate Moor, Durham DH1 5ED	1992
Lomas, Mrs R. A., 22 Alexandra Close, Framwellgate Moor, Durham DH1 5ED	1992
Long, Mr D. G., Spottiswoode House, Westruther, Gordon TD3 6NQ	1989
Lothian, Sheriff, 1 Boon Cottages, Lauder, Berwickshire TD2 6SR	1992
Lothian, Mrs A., 1 Boon Cottages, Lauder, Berwickshire TD2 6SR	1992
Loudon, Mr D., 66 Castle Street, Duns TD11 3BE	1995
Loudon, Mrs D., 66 Castle Street, Duns TD11 3BE	1995
Lough, Mr F. B., 'Tweedsyde', 15 Castle Terrace, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NR	1986
Lough, Mrs F. B., 'Tweedsyde', 15 Castle Terrace, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NR	1986
*Lusk, Rev J. C., 26 Ochloch Park, Dunblane, Perthshire FK15 0DU	1970
Machin, Mrs L. F., Rosybank House, Coldstream, Berwickshire TD14 4AZ	1993
McCrea, Ms Anne L. H., Tweedbank, Kelso, Roxburghshire	1986
McCreath, Miss A., The Shieling, Cornhill Road, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2DY	1973
*McCreath, Mr G. C., 'The Hollies', Horncliffe, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1TE	1988
*McCreath, Mrs G. C., 'The Hollies', Horncliffe, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1TE	1958
McCreath, Mrs R., Learig, High Street, Ayton, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5QR	1989
McCulloch, Mrs Marjorie L., The Coach House, Manorhill, Selkirk TD7 5LS	1984
McDougal, Mrs J. L., Blythe, Lauder, Berwickshire TD2 6SJ	1958

*McEwan, Lady, Marchmont, Greenlaw, Berwickshire TD10 6YL	1966
McGregor, Mrs C. A., The Manse, Lauder, Berwickshire TD2 6QL	1983
Mackay, Rev H., M.A., F.S.A.Scot., The Manse, Duns, Berwickshire	1971
Mackenzie, Mrs W. G., 'Kolberg', 44 Lanfield, Coldingham, Eyemouth TD14 5PY	1995
Mackie, Mr A. O., Linton Downs, Kelso TD5 8AF	1992
MacKinnon, Mrs A. C., Craigie Lodge, Longformacus, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3PE	1986
McLelland, Mrs I. D. M., Benachie, Gavinton, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3QT	1991
Marjoribanks, Cdr J. B., Horndean Bank, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1XJ	1986
Martin, Miss Patricia, William & Matilda Cottage, Tofts Lane, Horncliffe, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2XR	1984
Maxwell, Mr S., 16 Dick Place, Edinburgh EH9 2JL	1970
Meikle, Dr Maureen, The Pines, Hill Road, Gullane, East Lothian EH31 2BE	1981
Meikle, Mr R. W., The Pines, Hill Road, Gullane, East Lothian EH31 2BE	1990
Meikle, Mrs R. W., The Pines, Hill Road, Gullane, East Lothian EH31 2BE	1978
Meil, Miss E., The Cottage, East Flemington, Ayton, Berwickshire TD14 5SQ	1990
Melia, Rev. M. J., 64 Ravensdowne, Berwick upon Tweed	1995
Mercer, Mrs C., 2 Trinity Park, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3HN	1989
*Millican, Mr G. B., Greenwood Lodge, Ayton, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5QY	1979
Millican, Mrs G. B., Greenwood Lodge, Ayton, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5QY	1967
Millican, Mr J. D., Greenbank, 1 Trinity Park, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3HN	1992
Millican, Mrs J. D., Greenbank, 1 Trinity Park, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3HN	1992
Mitchell, Mr A. D., Woodville, Gavinton, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3QT	1974
Mitchell, Dr L. I. S., Woodville, Gavinton, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3QT	1974
Miller, Mr G. G., Sunnydale, Allanton, Berwickshire TD11 3LA	1995
Miller, Mrs G. G., Sunnydale, Allanton, Berwickshire TD11 3LA	1995
Mole, Mrs J., Greenburn, Reston, Eyemouth TD14 5LP	1992
Moore, Mr W. H., 14 Tenterhill, Wooler, Northumberland NE71 6DQ	1968
Moore, Mrs M. J., 14 Tenterhill, Wooler, Northumberland NE71 6DQ	1988
Morgan, Mr T. K., Sunnyside, Reston, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5LN	1992
Morrison, Mrs G., Moss Park, West Morriston, Earlston, Berwickshire TD4 6AZ	1978
Morse, Mrs D., The Old Vicarage, Doddington, Wooler, Northumberland NE71 6AL	1982
Mosgrove, Mrs E., 1 Paxton Road, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1PF	1965
Mure, Mr D. J. H., The Old Schoolhouse, Gavinton, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3QT	1995
Mure, Mrs D. J. H., The Old Schoolhouse, Gavinton, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3QT	1995
Nicholson, Mr J., 3 Hide Hill, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1EQ	1993
Nicoll, Dr F. J., Westlands, Coldingham Road, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5BZ	1992
Nicoll, Mrs F. J., Westlands, Coldingham Road, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5BZ	1992
Pate, Mr A. W., Horseupcleugh, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3PF	1991
*Pate, Mrs A. W., Horseupcleugh, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3PF	1983
Paxton, Mrs P., 14 Bowers Crescent, Tweedmouth TD15 2HH	1995
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Penny, Mr J. R., Old Vicarage, 13 Castle Terrace, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NR	1994
Potts, Mrs M. L., Benridge, Longhorsley, Morpeth NE65 8UY	1987
Prentice, Mrs B. J., Cockburn Mill, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3TL	1990
Pringle, Miss F. C., 6 Broomlands House, Kelso TD5 7SW	1992

Pyle, Mrs Margaret R., Druim-an-Allt, Lennel Mount, Coldstream, Berwickshire TD12 4NS	1987
Ramsay, The Hon Mrs, Bughtrig, Coldstream, Berwickshire TD12 4JP	1991
Rasmussen, Mrs Joan I., River Croft, Front Street, Rothbury, Morpeth, Northumberland NE66 7TY	1995
Reay, Mrs H. M., Maythorne, 5 North Road, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1PW	1988
Roberts, Dr J. E. Holt, 13 Yard Heads, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2HA	1978
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Roche, Mr J. P., 48 Castle Drive, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NU	1994
*Romanes, Mrs S., Norham Lodge, Duns, Berwickshire	1963
Ross, Mrs M. F. E., Ridgeway, 167 Etal Road, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2DU	1989
Rowett, Mr P. M., Longridge Towers, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2XH	1993
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Spratt, Mr F. S. D., 3 West Savile Road, Edinburgh EH16 5NG	1995
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Tansley, Mrs P., Sandyknowe, Hutton, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1TS	1991
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Waldie, Mr J., 'Greenbank', 141 Roxburgh Street, Kelso, Roxburghshire TD5 7DU	1965
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Wall, Mrs A. W., Herringthorpe, 233 Main Street, Spittal, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1RR	1976
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Watt, Mr, Fogo Mains, near Duns TD11 3RA	1993
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Wigdor, Mrs V. J., The Old Military Hospital, 69B Ravensdowne, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1DQ	1988
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County Library Branch, The Parade, Berwick upon Tweed	1976
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Glasgow Natural History Society, c/o Mitchell Library, North Street, Glasgow G3	
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Literary & Philosophical Society, Westgate Road, Newcastle upon Tyne	1909
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Natural History Museum, Acquisition Section, Department of Library Services, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD	
Natural History Society of Northumbria, The Hancock Museum, Newcastle upon Tyne	
Newcastle University Library, Periodicals Department, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 4HQ	
Northumberland County Library, The Willows, Morpeth, Northumberland	1964
Royal Botanic Gardens (The Library), Edinburgh EH3 5LR	
Royal Commission of the Ancient & Historical Monuments of Scotland, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh EH8 9NX	1978
Scottish Natural History Society (Dr J. A. Gibson), Foremount House, Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire PA10 2EZ	
Scottish Ornithologists' Club, 21 Regent Terrace, Edinburgh EH7 5BT	
Scottish Record Office, P.O. Box 36, HM General Register House, Edinburgh	1969
Scottish Wildlife Trust, Cramond House, Glebe Road, Cramond EH4 8NS	

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museums of Scotland, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JF	
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 Trinity College Library Dublin, College Street, Dublin 2, Ireland
 University Library, Cambridge CB3 9DR

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

1. Archaeologia Aeliana (Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle).
2. Borders Family History Society magazine.
3. Durham Archaeological Journal (Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland).
4. Transactions of the East Lothian Antiquarian and Field Naturalists' Society.
5. Glasgow Archaeological Journal (Glasgow Archaeological Society).
6. Glasgow Naturalist (Glasgow Natural History Society).
7. Transactions of Hawick Archaeological Society.
8. Transactions of Northumbria Natural History Society.
9. Scottish Bird News and Scottish Bird Report (Scottish Ornithologists' Club).
10. Scottish Botanical Journal.
11. Scottish Naturalist (Scottish Natural History Society).
12. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
13. Magazine of The Scottish Wildlife Trust.

This list has been difficult and time-consuming to compile. The Corresponding Secretary, the Treasurer and I have tried to make it accurate. Would members who notice errors or omissions, kindly notify them to the Corresponding Secretary so that they may be corrected in the next List, to be published in 1999.

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Many people with special knowledge of Border affairs and happenings may, perhaps, be inhibited from contributing to the *History* by being unfamiliar with how to put an article together. The following notes are designed to assist, reassure and encourage such people; but also to be a general guide to all contributors. The requirements are simple; but the more closely the notes are followed, the speedier will be publication, the easier the lot of the Editing Secretary; and the greater the likelihood that the Club will be able to attract Editing Secretaries in the future!

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Boyd, H., Ogilvie, M. (1969) Changes in the British wintering population of the pinkfooted goose from 1950-1975. *Wildfowl*, 20, 33-46.

Taylor, G. (1937) List of fungi observed in the neighbourhood of Cockburnspath. *History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, 29, 303-313.

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